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F. J. D. Baker.

1815

DEPARTMENT OF
THE HISTORY OF ART
— OXFORD —

PICTURESQUE VIEWS,
WITH
An Historical Account
OF THE
INNS OF COURT,
IN
LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.
BY
SAMUEL IRELAND,
AUTHOR
OF
A TOUR THROUGH HOLLAND, BRABANT, &c.
OF PICTURESQUE VIEWS OF THE RIVERS THAMES,
MEDWAY, AVON, AND WYE,
AND OF
GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF HOGARTH,
&c. &c.

L O N D O N :

Printed by C. CLARKE, Northumberland-Court, Strand;
AND PUBLISHED BY R. FAULDER, NEW BOND-STREET,
AND J. ROBERTSON, WHITEHALL,

1800.

TO THE
RIGHT HONORABLE
Alexander, Lord Loughborough,
Lord High Chancellor
OF
GREAT BRITAIN,
THIS
WORK,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE INNS OF COURT,

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

By *HIS LORDSHIP'S*

MOST DEVOTED AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

SAM^L. IRELAND.

NORFOLK STREET,
June, 1800.

P R E F A C E.



TO extend the circle of national fame, by displaying the refinement of taste and the progressive improvement of art, is an object which may claim attention from those who are employed in the melioration of mankind, by the diffusion of the advantages of science. A work, designed to celebrate the magnificence and the antiquity of the public structures, which embellish a flourishing and
wealthy

wealthy city, may at once exhibit the munificence of the state, and co-operate with the liberality of its laws, to attract and to invite the attention of strangers from the most distant countries.

THE task of illustrating those monuments, which boast antiquity or splendor, will require the aid of historical investigation, and be greatly facilitated by the representations of imitative art.

It has long been the ardent wish of the author of this volume, to lay before the public some additions to
the

the various illustrations which have been already given, of the antiquities of his native city. To his pencil and his pen, the Inns of Court seemed to offer ample materials. Their venerable buildings deservedly rendered them the objects of the one; the laws and customs of their learned societies imperiously demanded the attention of the other.

THE subject of the present work has never been conducted on a similar plan; and the views, which the author has selected, have not before been presented to public notice; though their objects have engaged

the attention of the antiquaries,
from Stowe to Pennant.

As these researches, which are not published without diffidence, were undertaken with zeal, and prosecuted with diligence, the author trusts, that, whether this volume shall be considered as a local history, or a series of representations, detached from the connected narration, his exertions will neither have been totally fruitless, nor his execution wholly destitute of interest and effect. If, however, in the ardor of inquiry, his criticisms should sometimes appear tinged with severity,

verity, he most anxiously deprecates the charge of harboring, against any individual, a sentiment of personal resentment.

As a painful illness has for several months severely afflicted the author, and greatly retarded his pursuits, he cherishes the hope, that candor will excuse the inaccuracies which may frequently occur; and which declining health prevented him from correcting, or undertaking to detect. He relies on the indulgence which he has, on former occasions, experienced, and zealously aspires to the honor of the public patronage;

b 2 which

which has, in his various attempts,
flattered him by the approbation,
and recompensed him by the liberal
reward of his exertions.



THE Public is respectfully informed, that the Illness to which Mr. IRELAND alludes in his Preface, put a Termination to his Existence, on the Day in which the last Sheet of this Work went to the Press. Mr. IRELAND has left his intended Publication of the Views and History of the River Severn, in great forwardness.

(xv)

PRINTS

CONTAINED IN

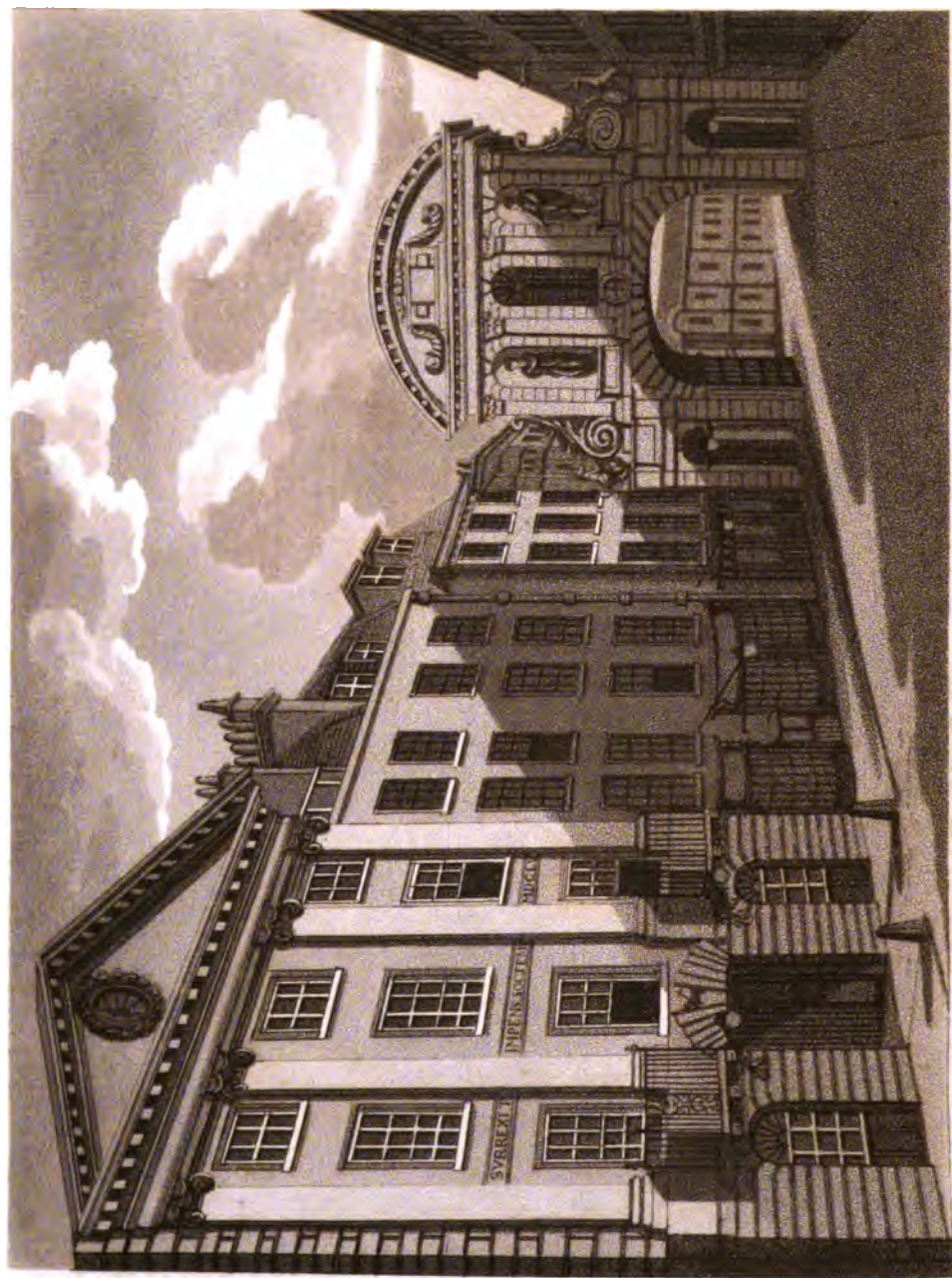
THIS WORK.



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S. Ireland del.

Middle Temple gate. Sec.

Pub. by S. Ireland, Street, at 1840.

Historical
AND
PICTURESQUE VIEWS
OF THE
Inns of Court,
 &c. &c.

S E C T. I.
THE MIDDLE TEMPLE GATE.

WHEN we consider the nature, extent, and consequence of the buildings known to the public by the general name of the Temple, though forming the distinct possessions of two honorable societies, perfectly independent of each other, our astonishment is in no small degree excited at the mean, and

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con-

contracted entrances, by which we are conducted to some of the finest specimens of ancient and modern architecture, that the city of London has to boast.

We have in the annexed view selected the only gateway, that is in the least entitled to the appellation of an avenue to the Temple. As an elevation it is highly deserving of our notice and commendation. Designed much in the style and manner of Inigo Jones, but erected according to the date it bears, long after his death, it has many appearances, which induce us to think it is the work of some pupil of that eminent master. It is relieved with four pilasters in stone of the Ionic order, with a handsome pediment above, within which is a circular window richly ornamented.

Over the gateway is a figure of the Holy Lamb, the arms of the Middle Temple, and
above

above it is inscribed on a fillet of stone,
 Surrexit impensis Societat : Med : Templi,
 M D C L X X X I V .

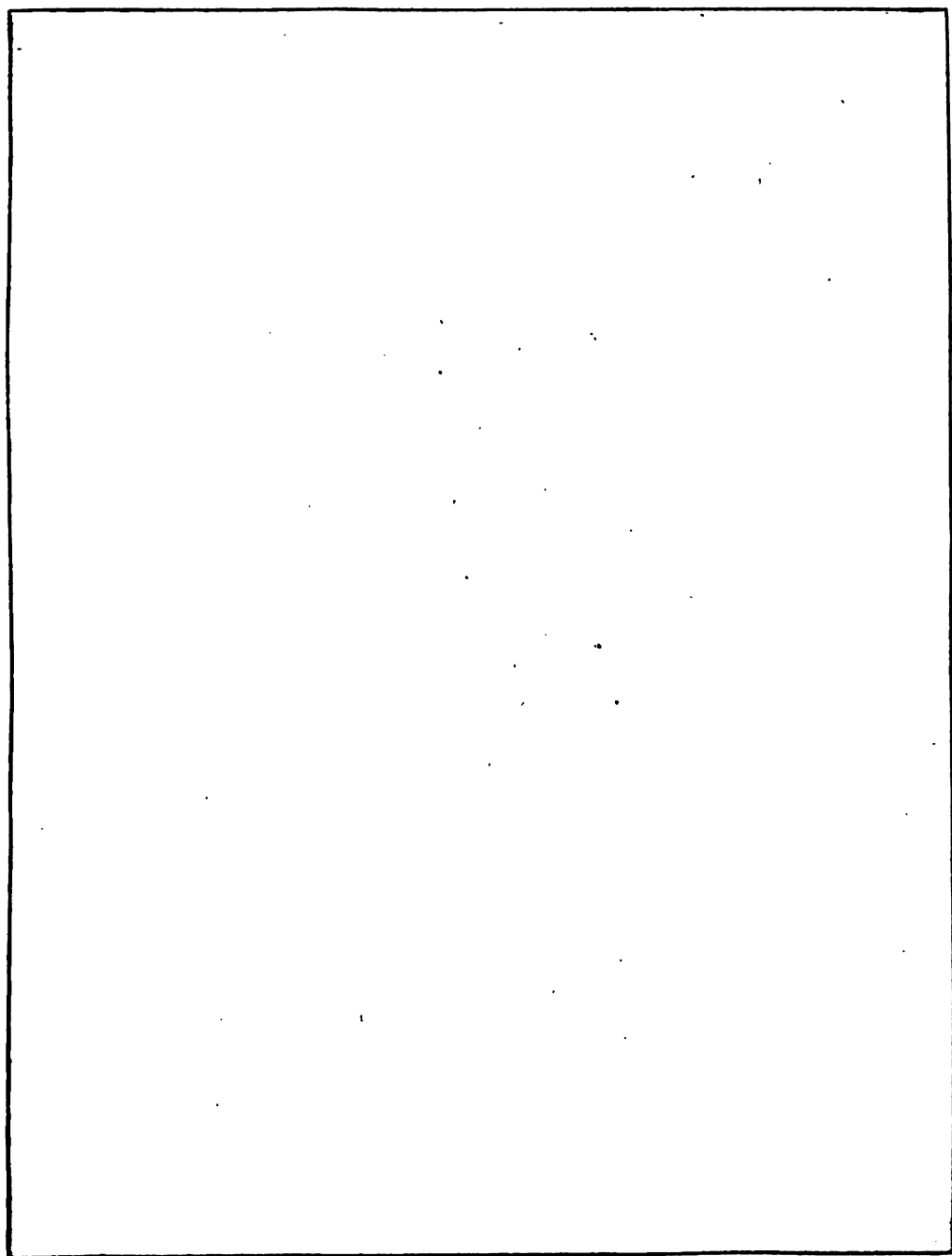
Contemplating this building, as an architectural design, the scientific observer cannot fail to remark the disproportion, which exists between the height, and the width of it's gateway. Both beauty and utility imperiously demand a space nearly doubly the span of the present width. We cannot however fairly impute blame to the artist, who planned it. Those talents, so conspicuous in other parts of this structure, could not have overlooked so glaring a fault, and we presume that want of ground, not want of knowledge, was the cause of this defect. The Middle Temple lane is liable to the same objection, as it's entrance ; it is much too narrow. If there were no other inconveniences attending this defect, the display of one of the noblest rooms in the

A 2 kingdom,

kingdom, the middle Temple Hall, would be sufficient inducement to give greater space, and to exhibit this superb edifice to the public, who pass the high street.

FROM the great declivity of this lane, (an inconvenience perhaps not easily remedied) a whimsical circumstance occurred about 30 years ago, which was related to me by a gentleman, who was a witness to the accident.

THE Water Gate at the bottom of the lane was removed, for the purpose of admitting carts with rubbish, &c. down to the Thames, as the river was then embanking. The carriage of Gustavus Brander Esq. of the Inner Temple, was coming down the lane, when one of the pole-pieces broke off, and the chariot of course followed close upon the heels of the horses; the coachman lost all command over them: they





Sharding. Del. et Sculp.

CARDINAL WOLSEY.

HENRY VIII.

they precipitated with the carriage to the end of the lane, and descending two flights of wooden steps, between which was a flat landing place, they rushed with great rapidity into the muddy bottom of the Thames. The tide being then low the life of Mr. B. and his servant was providentially saved. Gustavus Brander died about the year 1786 or 87, and by his will bequeathed a certain sum to the clergyman of Christ Church in Hampshire, to preach a sermon annually on the 1st of August, and left donations to the poor of the parish, who should attend to commemorate the anniversary of his miraculous escape.

ON the spot, where the middle Temple Gate now stands, there was formerly an ancient structure, which was erected by Sir Amias Pawlet, in the reign of Henry 8th, on a very singular occasion. Fiddes relates in his life of Wolsey, that Sir Amias about the year 1501, thought fit to put Wolsey, who

the year 1501, thought fit to put Wolsey, who was then parson of Lymington in Hampshire, into the stocks. In 1515, Wolsey, bearing his honors thick upon him, and bearing too in mind, the indignity offered to him by Sir Amias, sent for him to town, and commanded him not to quit it, till he received further orders. In consequence of this injunction, as we are told by Hollingshead, he lodged 5 or 6 years over the gate-way, he had rebuilt, and to pacify the resentment of his eminence, adorned the front with the Cardinal's hat, badges, cognizances and other devices. Such was the condescension, shewn by the great men of that period, to this minion of the court.

In the view prefixed Temple-Bar is introduced, as a good finish to the scene, but it has a still higher claim to our respect having infinite merit in its design.

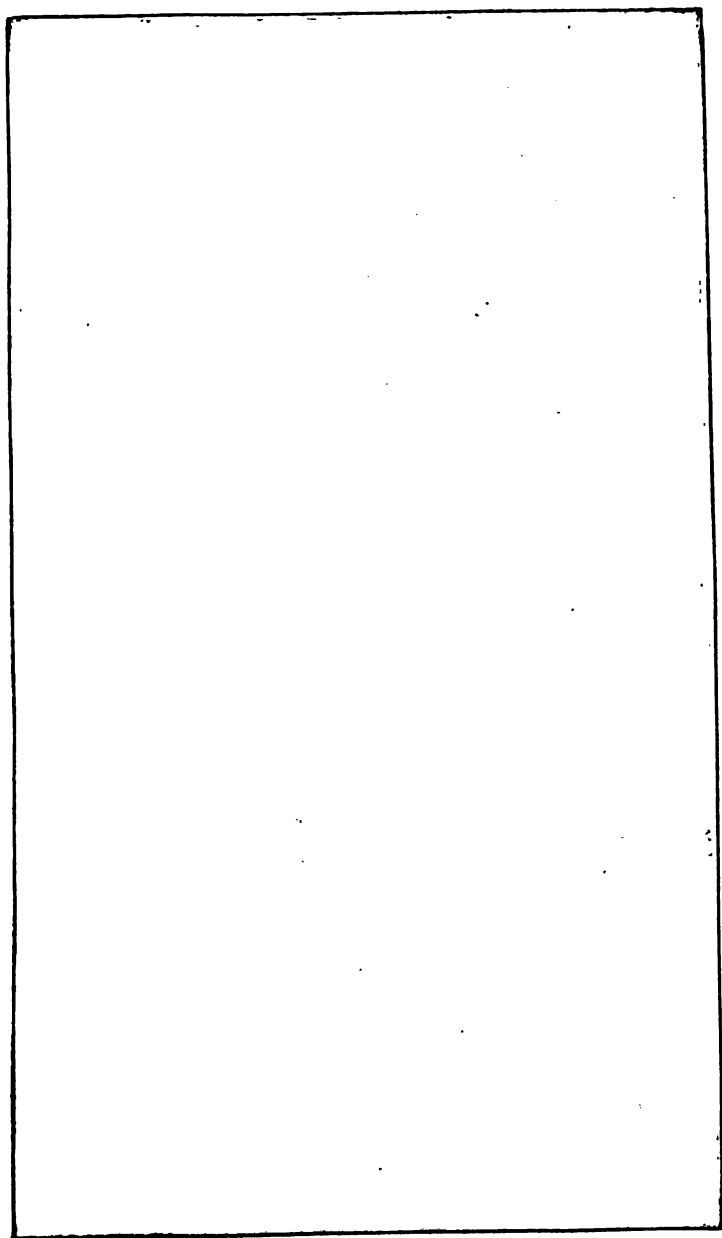
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As we are led to believe, that this structure is in a short time to be demolished, and as we have remarked on the paucity of good entrances to either of the Temples, would it not be worthy of the attention of the Benchers of these honourable societies, to consider, to what use this gate may be applied, so as to give publicity to the grander views of the Temple? The value of it, when estimated, as old materials, would not be great, it might be placed either as a foot entrance to the Inner Temple opposite Chancery-Lane, or near Mitre-Court, in such a spot, as to command a view of that grand area, the King's Bench walk. But perhaps our anxious desire to lay open this delightful scenery to the view of the public may have dictated the suggestion of a plan, which even the liberality of these gentlemen has not the power of carrying into execution.

WE

WE are well aware, that many obstacles stand in the way of so great an improvement, and we sincerely lament, that the spirit of national munificence, generally prevalent in civilized countries, but in so eminent a degree the characteristic of England, should in the instance before us feel its energies so crippled by circumstances, as to prevent it from rescuing from unmerited seclusion, some of the most striking specimens of architecture, that are to be found in the first city of the world.







S E C T. II.

TEMPLE CHURCH, &c.

THROUGH a mean and contracted entrance, called the Inner Temple-Lane, we are led into a situation, the most spacious and best selected for health and convenience, that London produces, and we are sorry to remark, that the avenues to them are so contemptible, that a foreigner might pass a life in this city without the least inducement to walk down any of them to explore their termination. The gate-way to this entrance is in the worst style of the Gothic of the time of King James. It was built by John Benet Esq. in the 8th year of that reign, and about seven years afterwards the lane was completed. This lane, instead of
B
widening

widening towards the grand entrance of the church, as it should do, continues in a contrary direction till it scarcely leaves room for two persons to pass, and, from its contractedness, leaves the elegant Saxon entrance to the church enveloped in darkness.

We shall here stop at Lamb's buildings, where something like the general form of the external of this structure might have been expected to appear, but as the annexed view will explain, little is to be seen, but the upper part all below is encumbered with sheds and houses of a mean cast of character, and ill suited to the situation. Here shoes, boots, wigs and lappets vie with each other for pre-eminence; why are these things permitted? Who possesses a controul over this ground we know not, but we could wish, for the sake of appearances, that it had remained in the hands of the
church,

church, for, even as a church yard, it would in all respects have been better than it is. Although this building does not properly form a part of our original intention, which professes to treat of the Inns of Court, and of Chancery, yet it is closely connected with the subject, and has so many claims to our attention, and admiration, from its antiquity and excellent style of architecture, that we cannot pass it unnoticed. Nor shall we aim at an elaborate description, or criticism, as the subject has been so often, and so ably treated.

HAVING viewed the garden or north front of this structure, we found it in every respect, more perfect than the south. The ornaments to the windows are much richer, and sharper, and bear a very superior character to those of the south side, which have been often plastered over, but there is a monotony in the arrangement of the windows,

that renders this front very inferior, as a landscape; the eye might have been perhaps relieved by the appearance of the round tower, but it is in no point visible.

IN taking the view of the Temple church, from Lambs buildings, that prefaces this section, we bestowed some pains to explore the ground plan of this building, but the encumbrances are so numerous, and so closely affixed to it, that all attempts were vain. The view therefore is here given as a faithful delineation of the spot, and not as having any thing picturesque to recommend it.

SOME benefit may however be derived from this representation. Disgusted by the deformities, with which barbarous hands have disfigured this elegant structure, the public may be induced to behold with some greater degree of reverence the early productions

ductions of art, and deterred by the example before them, they may pause a while, ere they consign to obscurity the works of genius, and of taste.

THE Temple church was built by the Knights Templars in the reign of Henry 2d on quitting their former residence in Holborn, near Southampton buildings. The plan of it was taken from the Temple near to the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.

THE entrance into to this venerable building is through a beautiful Norman arch, ornamented in a style peculiarly rich, and suited to the taste of the time, in which it was built. But we have to lament that it is so eclipsed by the adjoining buildings, that the minutiae of the ornamental parts are lost. The form within is perfectly circular, and it is supported by six round
arches

arches which rest on pillars bound together by a fascia.

ABOVE is a gallery, with rich Saxon arches, beautifully intersecting each other, and beneath are small Gothic pilasters terminating in pointed arches at top. The choir is elegant though plain, and acquires additional beauty from being unincumbered with a gallery. The extreme height and narrowness of the windows, although uncommon, does not offend the eye. Over a small door near the cloyster was an ancient inscription in old Saxon capitals, within a semicircle, mentioning the date when the church was dedicated by Heraclius, the patriarch of the church in Jerusalem, to the blessed Virgin; this was in the year 1185.

THIS inscription was destroyed by the negligence of the workmen during the repairs





Mr. John Stow.

Published March 1.st 1798. by W. Richardson York House N.^o 31 Strand.





Standing before the Temple.

EARL of PEMBROKE,
From his Figure in the Temple Church.

pairs made in 1695, but was fortunately preserved by Mr. G. Holmes, and is to be found in Stowe, Vol. I. p. 745, new edit. fol. The group of knights in the center of the round tower, at the entrance, are particularly striking. Five of them are images cross-legged, as men having taken a vow to go the Holy Land, to combat Infidels, and unbelieving Jews. One of them is said, according to Stowe, to have been William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, who died in 1219: he was son of the earl of the same name, who died in 1231. Gilbert Marshall, brother to the above William, was brought up to the church, and, though totally unskilled in arms, would enter the lists, and mounting a fiery steed, at a tournament held at Hertford, in 1241, was ran away with, and killed.

PENNANT

PENNANT says, one of them is known to have been Geoffry de Magnaville, created earl of Essex in 1148, and relates on the authority of Gough, (in his account of Monuments,) this circumstance. His end was singular ; for, driven to despair, by the injustice of his monarch, king Stephen, he gave loose to every act of violence. He was mortally wounded at an attack of Burwell castle, in Cambridgeshire ; and, being found by some Templars, was dressed by them in the habit of the order, and carried from the spot : as he died excommunicated, they wrapped his body in lead, and hung it on a crooked tree, in the Temple orchard. On being absolved by the Pope (it being proved that he expressed great penitence in his last moments,) he was taken down, and buried first in the cemetery, and afterwards in this church.





WILLIAM CAMDEN.

Published by Baldwin, Catherine Street Strand.





Camden's Monument.

Bell's Corner, Westminster Abbey.

World is much indebted to this great Man, as an Historian, an Antiquary, a Schoolmaster, & a Friend of
his name famous throughout Europe & his Greek Grammar has gone through a hundred editions. He
of history at Oxford for which he may be ranked among the first benefactors of that University. His Britannia, written
in 1586, the last & improved edition, in 3 Volumes, by the learned Antiquary Rich^d Gough Esq
negable labors England will ever be indebted.

Printed by W. Smith at the Old Man Building S^t Martin's Lane.

THE stone coffin, amongst the figures, is said to have contained the body of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry 3d.

AMONGST the other ancient monuments in this church, we cannot pass over that of the celebrated Plowden, a lawyer of very distinguished abilities, and treasurer of this society in 1572. Camden says of him, that in integrity he was second to none of his profession.

THE famous Seldon, is likewise interred here, his great knowledge of the constitution, and skill in the various branches of antiquity are too well known, to make it necessary to enlarge upon them. His friend Sir John Vaughan, a man closely allied with him in anti-monarchical principles, lies interred very near him.





S E C T. III.

THE INNER TEMPLE.

THE Inner Temple, on account of its antiquity, demands our first attention, as an Inn of Court. We shall first notice it's Hall, the south front of which, as it appears in the annexed view, was erected about the year 1740, as we may conclude from the date over the gate beneath. To this date the name of Thomas Blencowe is added, as Treasurer at that time. This front of the Hall was destroyed at the above period by a great fire, which does not appear to have reached the north side, nor the roof of the building. A semi-hexagonal window, in the south front, has been new cased with stone on the outside, but has escaped the ravages

of the flames within, and retains its original form.

ANOTHER conflagration is recorded on the front of what is called the parliament chamber adjoining to the hall. It is engraved on a flat stone in the following words. Combustum 1678. Thoma Hamner Milite Thesaurar: Reædificatum 1680. Thoma Farrar Armigero Thesaurar.

THE contracted space, on which the Hall stands, admitted of no great exertion of skill on the part of the architect: there is consequently little either to censure, or approve.

ON the whole the objects, comprized in this view, group tolerably, and afford no unpleasing landscape.

THIS view was taken from the Gardens,
at

at a proper distance from the gates, to include the top of the round tower and turret of the church. The iron gate at the entrance to these gardens, bears the date of 1730, and is surmounted with a figure of Pegasus, the arms of the Society. And here we cannot avoid contemplating the very eligible situation of these extensive possessions, which reach from the White Fryars eastward to Essex-house, without Temple-bar.

THE elevated site of the numerous buildings gives them every advantage of a free and unincumbered air, while they command a general view of every transient object, that presents itself on the bosom of our noble River Thames. The prospect includes two of the finest bridges in the world. In the western corner of the landscape stands that richest specimen of Gothic architecture, Westminster

Westminster Abbey, and the venerable palace of Lambeth.

On the eastern side rises the paragon of modern edifices, the cathedral of St. Paul; the remaining parts of the picture are beautified by an extensive range of towers, and spires of churches, that shew at once the immense size, and consequence of this great city, the envy, and emporium of the world.

The King's Bench Walk is a noble area, and demands every commendation, but we are here sorry to remark on the absurdity of erecting a low, and contemptible range of buildings, at the lower end of it, that seem placed here, as if in direct opposition to taste and good sense, as they not only shut out a fine prospect, but impede the current of a genial air.

THESE rooms were built, as a depository
for



BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL &c.
From the Surrey Side of the River Thames.
London.

Engraved by Messrs. Wood & Sons, Printers, 10, Pall Mall.

For the Monthly Magazine, 1841.

Engraved by J. L. Smith, from a Drawing by J. M. W. Turner.

for papers belonging to the offices of the King's Bench, and were placed in this insular situation to avoid any future accident from fire, as many of the records of that court had once been destroyed by that calamity.

But surely other places might have been found for the purpose equally secure, and less conspicuous: should the removal of Temple-bar be adopted, as has been suggested in a former section, it would make an excellent substitute for these buildings.

THE very ruined, and inconvenient state of White Fryars, considered as one material entrance to the Temple, we cannot pass without notice, and regret; it might be improved with much pecuniary advantage to the proprietors, and be made one grand avenue to the extensive buildings to which it leads,

THE

The inside of the Inner Temple Hall retains but a small portion of its antiquity. The most prominent features of which are the very small, and truly Gothic windows on the north side. They have the character of a very early style of building, most probably as ancient, as that of Edward 3d, the period at which we presume the Hall was erected.

It is very well proportioned though small: the ceiling has a Gothic curve, and is supported by six ribs in the same bend, these spring, (which is somewhat singular,) irregularly from the new piers on the north side, as well, as from the south, or old front. The ribs are ornamented with grotesque figures, and the spaces between, in the ceiling, are filled up with large uncouth forms of roses, in chiaro oscuro. At the lower end of the room is a neat screen supported by four pillars of the Tuscan order, above which

which is a small shield with the letters I. T. R. inscribed thereon, (the initials of the name of the Treasurer of that time.) On the dexter side is a Pegasus, and on the sinister a Griffin, the date is 1680. Above this shield is a large King's-arms, carved in wood. On the right of the passage, at the grand entrance, are two very ancient apartments, that appear to have been out-offices ; they are ceiled with groined arches, and the Gothic windows are in part blocked up : they denote the full extent of the ancient buildings belonging to this Hall. Between the two ancient windows at the upper end of the Hall, within a Gothic compartment, is a large allegorical picture, painted by one of our most eminent historical painters, Sir James Thornhill. He has here introduced the story of Pegasus, in compliment to the crest of the society. This appears to be one of the best productions of Sir James, and for which this excellent artist only

D charged

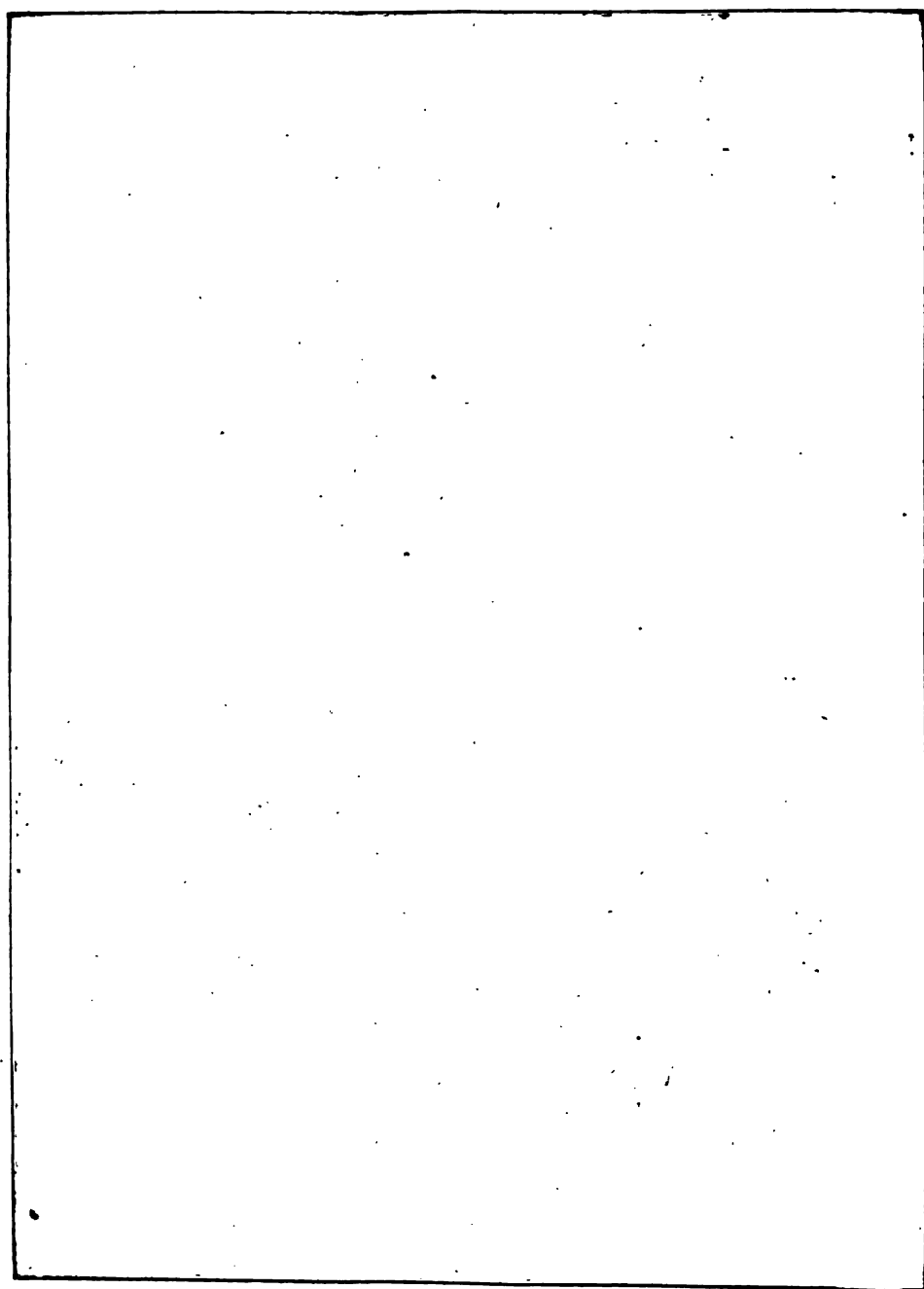
charged 70*l.* it was painted in 1709. Beneath this picture are whole lengths of William and Mary, Queen Ann, and the learned Coke and Lyttleton, in their robes: Coke appears to be, though not original, at least well painted. About seven or eight years ago these pictures were taken down, and I am informed by a gentleman, who examined them at the time, that they had been much repaired in the faces, and that the picture of Coke is the work of one Wright, who was employed by the city, to paint portraits of the Judges, for Guildhall, after the fire of London. In the books of the Society we are informed that new frames were made for both these pictures in 1694. The portrait of Lyttleton is most likely a copy from some old picture, painted in his life-time. Dr. Lyttleton, who died Bishop of Carlisle and was descended from the Judge, observed to a friend of mine, that he believed it to have been taken from a painting



KING

*Began to Reign
19. Feb. 1688
Lived 51 Years
Reigned 12 Y.
12 Mo. & 10 Days*

WILLIAM III

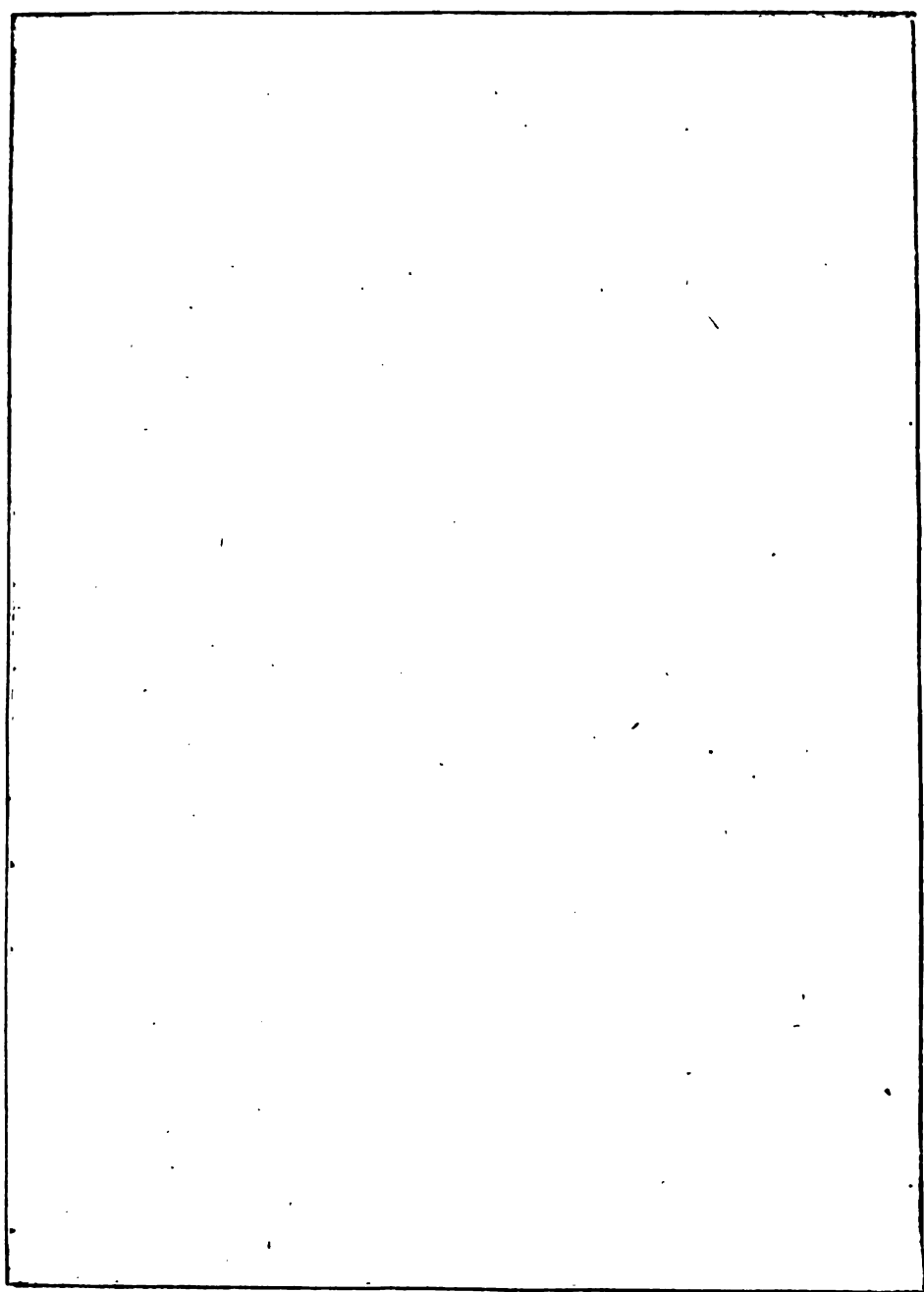




QUEEN

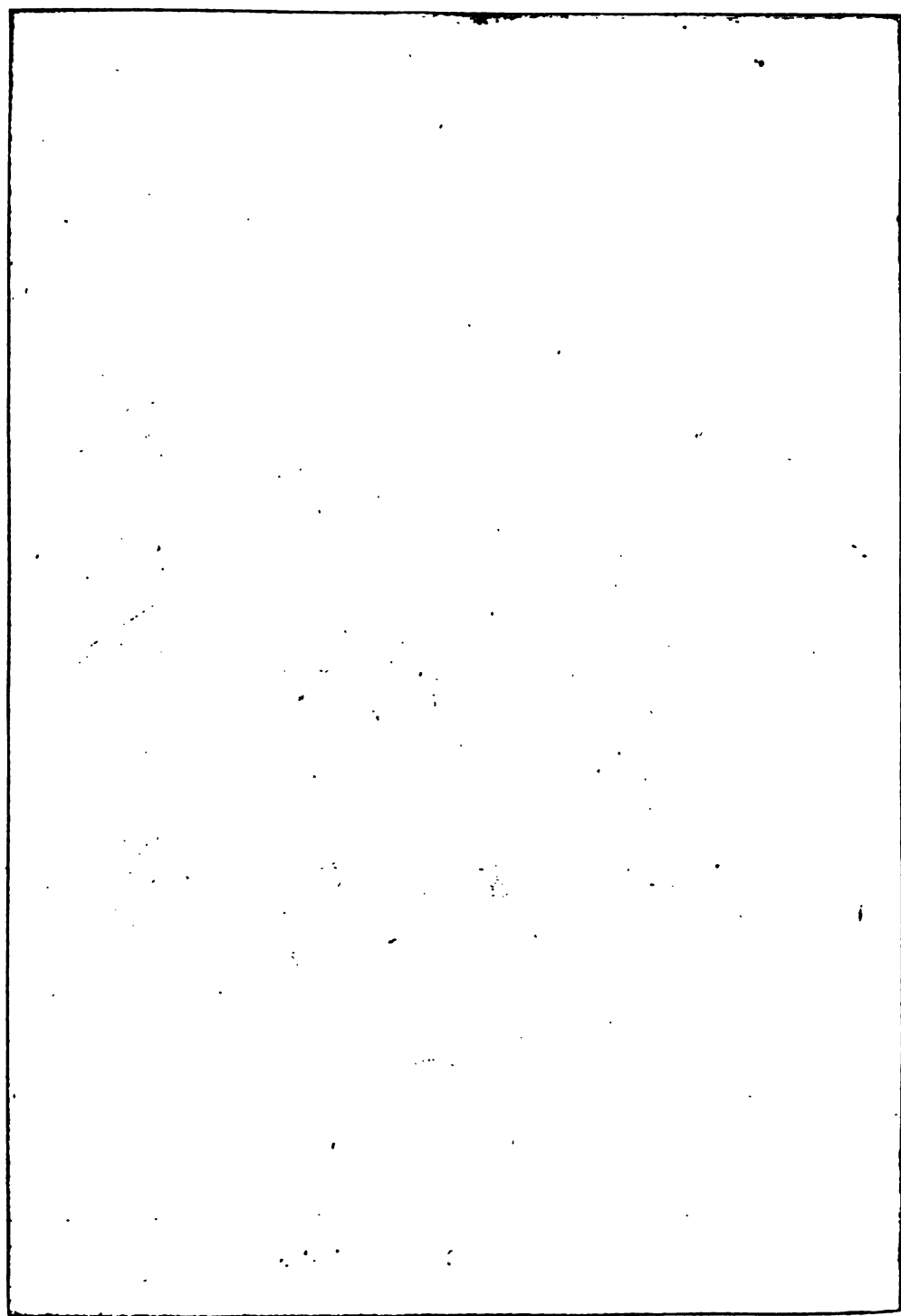
*Began to Ream
19. Feb. 1688.
Lived 38 Years
Reigned 6 y. 10 m
Died A.D. 1694*

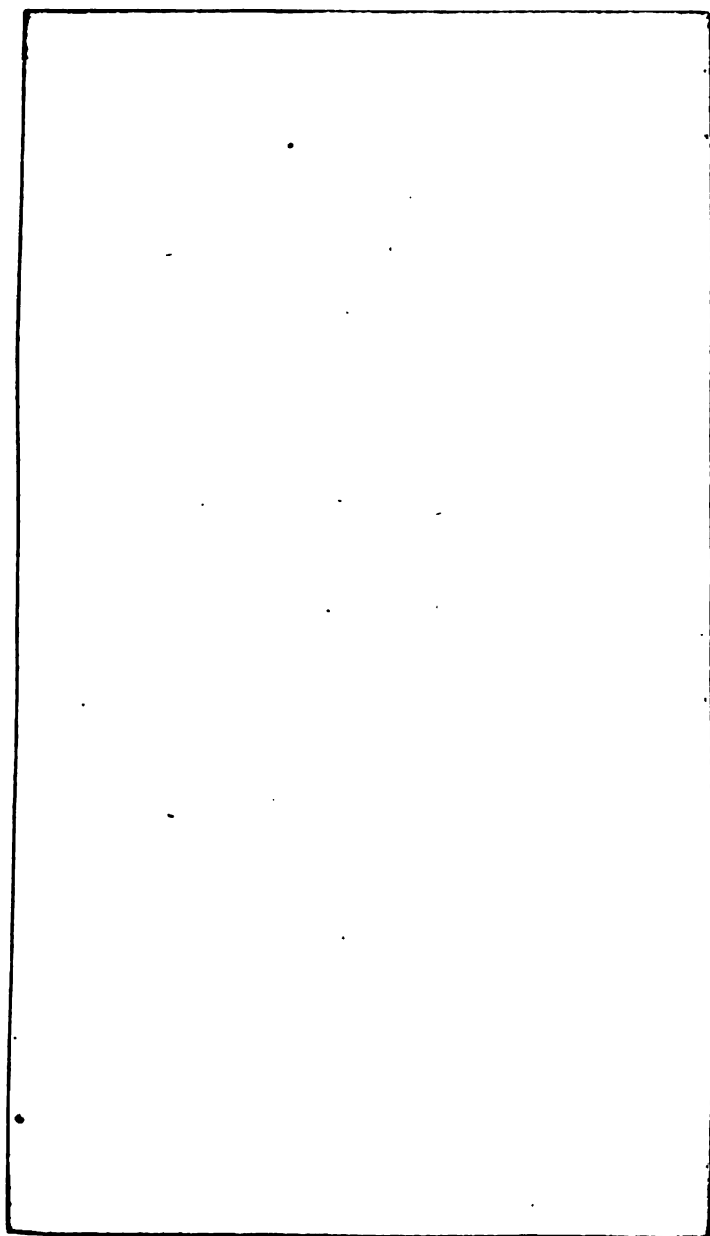
MARY II





The true portraiture of Iudge Littleton the famous English Lawyer











SIR GODFREY KNELLER.

Portrait Painter.

ing of him in glass, in a church in Worcester-shire, and, to the best of his recollection, it was that of Frankley.

IN the portrait in the Hall, his beard is white, and the hair under his coif of a light brown : this circumstance, says the Hon. Daines Barrington, may be considered as a rare instance, the white hair testifying his wisdom, while the bright brown may be construed, as a mark of the vigor of his understanding. He died at the advanced age of 86, in 1634. Amongst these portraits, at the latter end of the last century, there hung one of a remarkable person, the infamous Chancellor Jeffries; it was a whole length, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller for the Society in the reign of Charles 2d, and for which he was paid 50*l*. In the succeeding reign of James 2d, this Chancellor became most deservedly unpopular, and in 1693, the portrait of such a man being

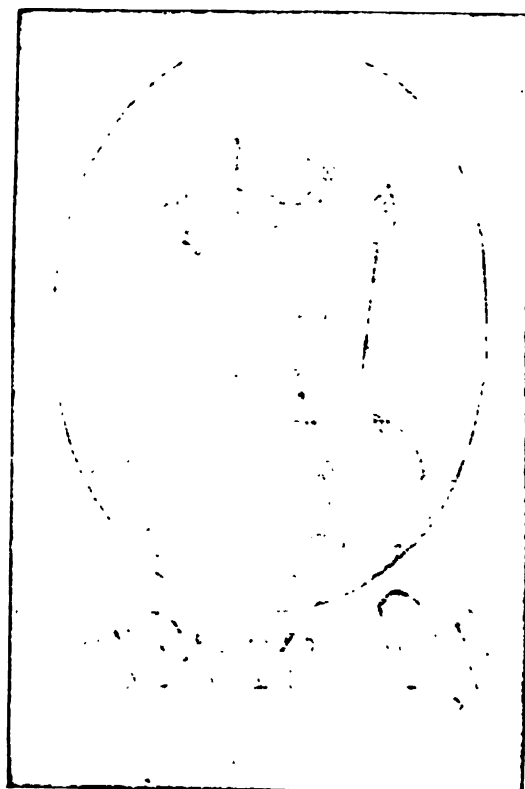
considered, as of no credit to the society, it was ordered by the Bench to be removed, that no further indignity might be shewn to it, and that " Mr. Treasurer do declare to " the Lord Jefferies (his son) that at his " Lordship's desire, the house do make a present to his Lordship of his father's picture " now in Mr. Holloway's chamber, who " is desired to deliver the same to his Lordship or his order." It was accordingly delivered to his Lordship by Mr. Holloway, and was conveyed to the family house at Acton near Wrexham in Denbighshire.

FROM the upper end of the hall, we enter a handsome spacious parlour lined with oak, and decorated around, on the upper part of the wainscot, with the arms of the various readers of this Society, consisting of about 350 emblazoned in small compartments, from the time of Henry 6th to the present period. The earliest name of a reader,



Henricus VI D G Rex
Ang Fran: et Dom Hib

Sould by Robt: Peake



reader, introduced here, is that of Thomas Littleton, who was a knight of the Bath in that reign. This room is called the parliament chamber, and here the Treasurer and Benchers of the Society meet to transact their business, which from hence is called parliamentary.

OVER the chimney in this apartment are some carvings of allegorical figures, birds, fishes, wheat sheafs, &c. &c. above these ornaments, which are but indifferently executed, are the arms of the society, a Pegasus within a shield, on which is inscribed, Thomas Walker, Ar. 1705.

FROM hence we enter several handsome apartments appropriated to the purposes of a library, which by several donations is furnished with books to the amount of 10,000, for the use of the gentlemen of the Inn. In this library are a few portraits,
viz.

viz. George 2d, Queen Caroline, Carey, Lord Hunsdon, which appears to be an original, Judge Twisden, a small whole length, Finch Earl of Nottingham, Sir Martin Wright, Lord Chancellor Harcourt, and William Petyt, Esq. who gave many valuable MSS. to this society. This gentleman was recorder of London in the time of Charles 2d, and ably exerted himself against that monarch, when he strove to deprive the citizens of their charter by a writ of quo warranto. In this exertion he is well known to have succeeded. The most curious portrait, I observed here, was one supposed to be of a Mr. Edward Herbert of Packington, which appears to have been painted in the Venetian school. Of this gentleman Mr. Walpole, in his anecdotes of painting, gives the following account: " The head of Mr. Edward Herbert, a " great virtuoso, who was called the rough " diamond, painted by Carlo Maratti, was, " with

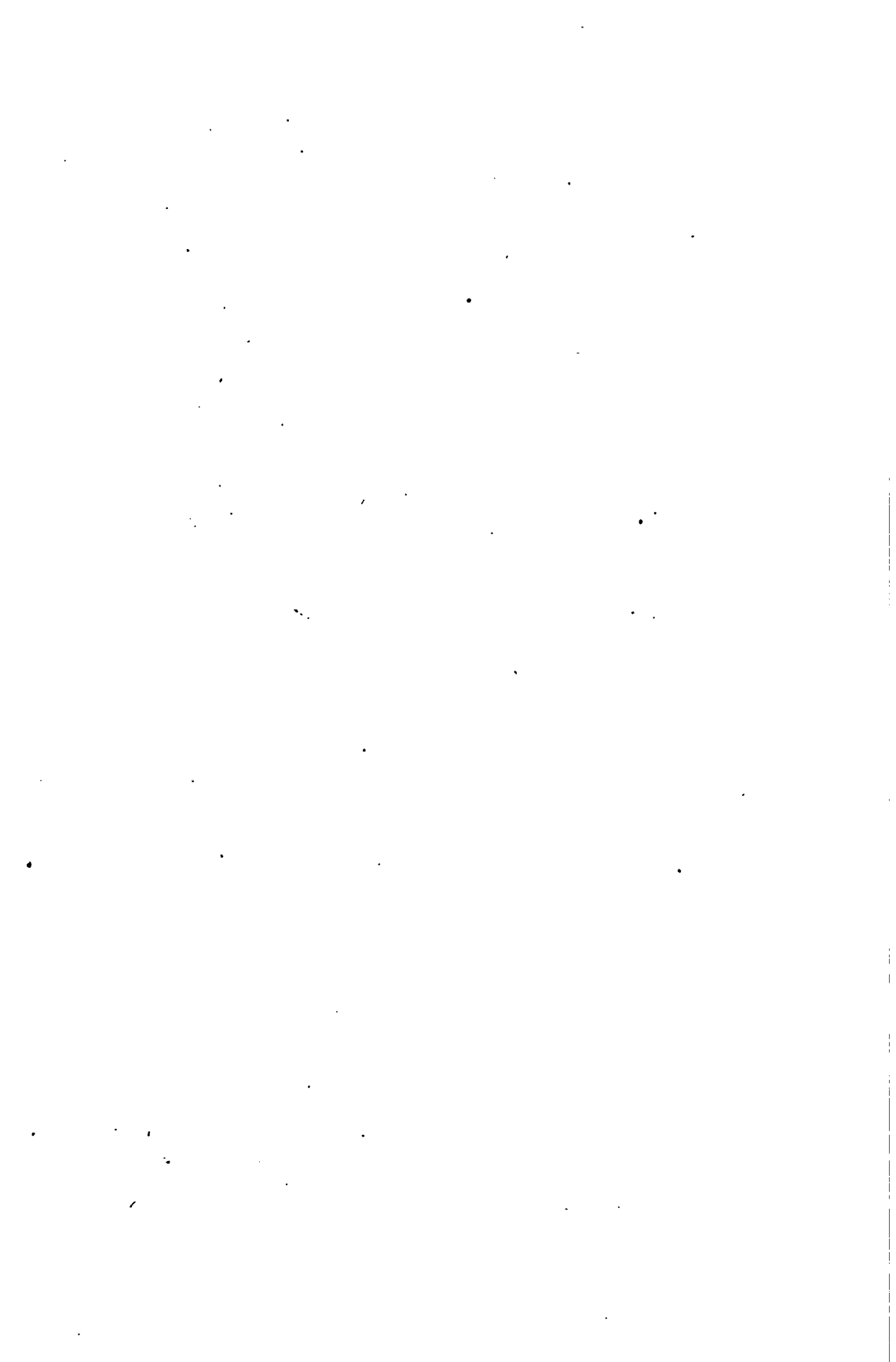


Charles II.

B. Ponce sculpt. An. 1749.

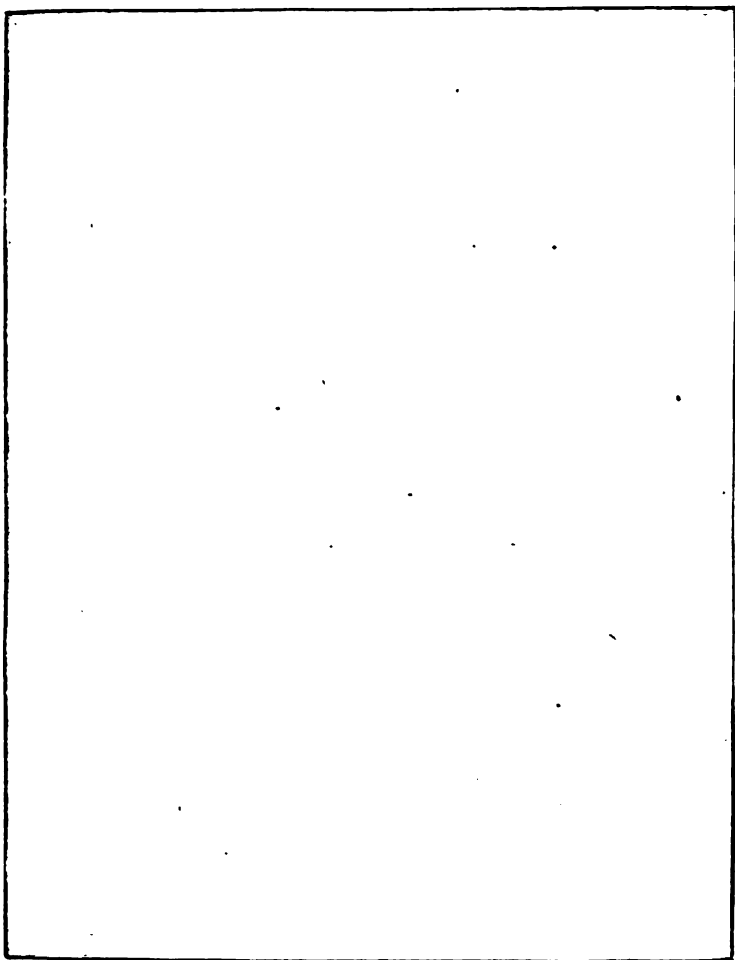


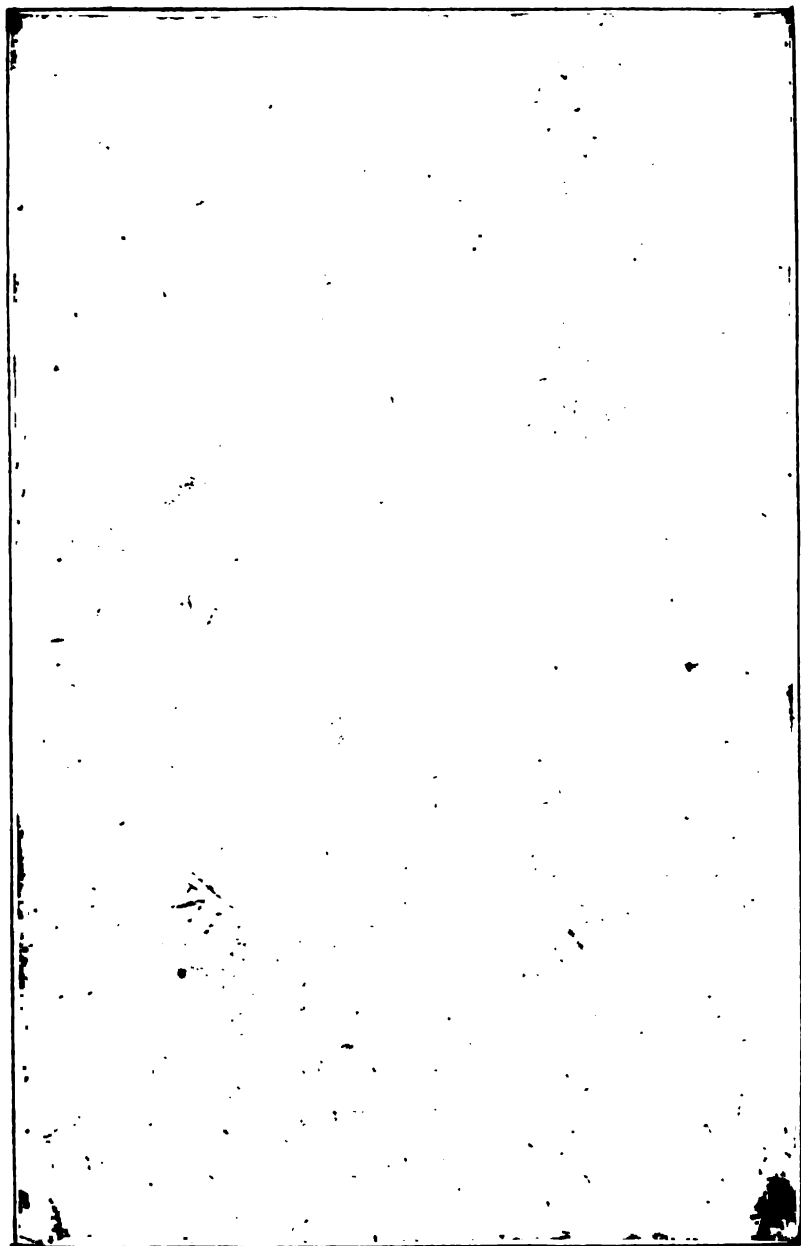






HORACE WALPOLE.







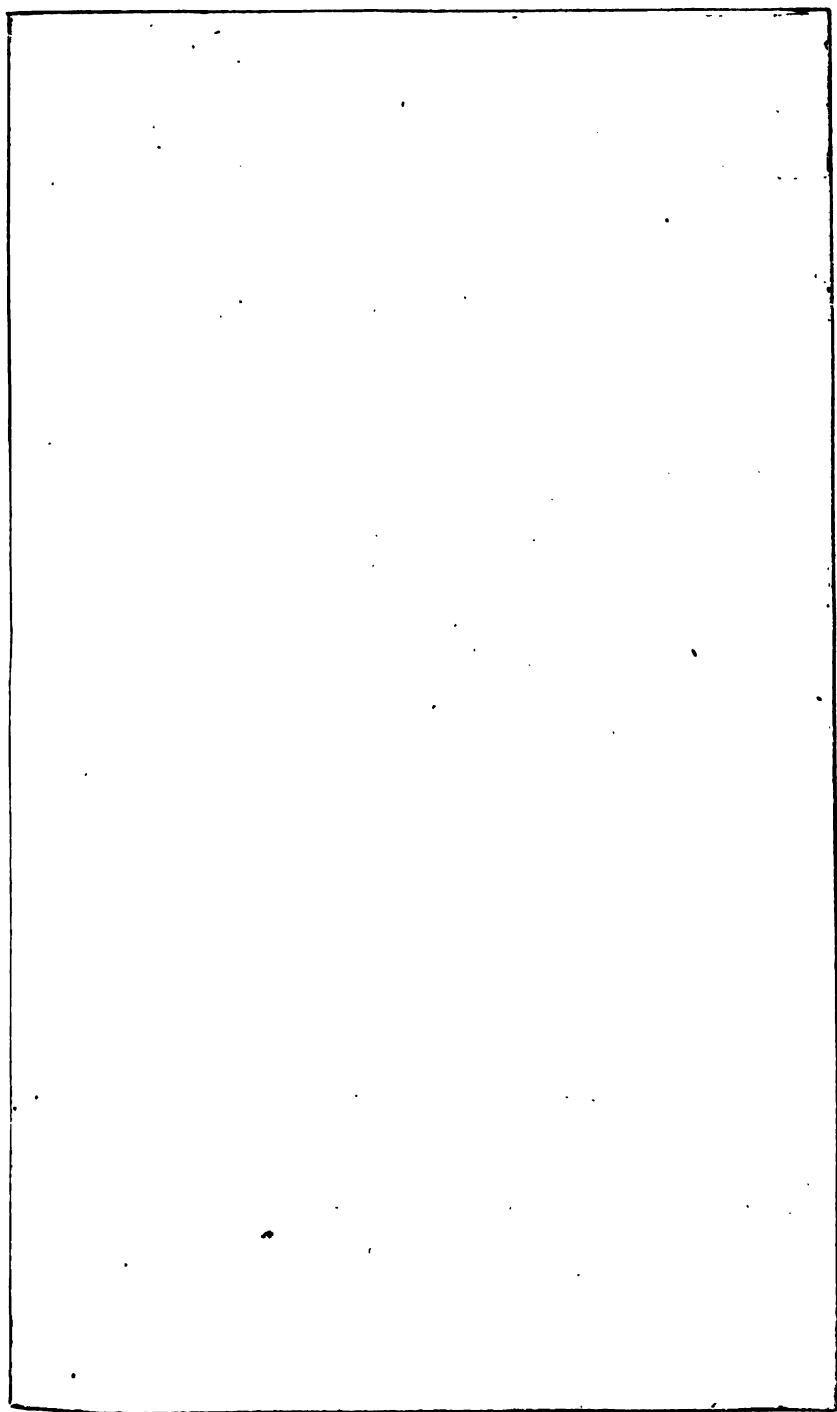
" with some of his books, left by his nephew to the library of the Middle Temple where it remains."

THE Hon. Mr. Daines Barrington justly remarks on this anecdote, that, as there is no such portrait in the Middle Temple library, this picture must be what is alluded to, especially as Mr. Herbert Jacob, (probably the nephew of the above gentleman) left some books to the library of the Inner Temple the 28th Sept. 1726.

We shall now briefly notice the antiquity of this Inn, and some of its ancient customs, and regulations for the promotion of learning. In the time of Henry 2d the Knight Templars had a house in Holborn, in the vicinity of Southampton buildings, from whence they removed for convenience to another habitation opposite to a street then called New-street, now Chancery-lane.

THE

THE origin of this order, says Stowe, took place about the year 1118 in the following manner: " Certain noblemen horsemen, religiously bent, bound themselves by vow, in the hands of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, to serve Christ, after the manner of regular cannon in chastity and obedience; and to renounce their own proper wills for ever. The first of which order was Hugh Paganus (i. e. Pain,) and Geoffrey de S. Aludomare. They having no certain habitation, Baldwin King of Jerusalem granted unto them a dwelling place in his palace, by the Temple." Their first profession was to protect the pilgrims, coming to visit the sepulchre, and to guard the highways. About ten years after their first establishment, they wore a white habit by order of Honorius the 2d, then Pope, and afterwards, in the time of Pope Eugenius, they bare crosses of red cloth on their uppermost.





*Matthaeus Parisiensis historicus (qui obiit 1259)
vera effigies ex Libro eius Chroniconum. M. S.
olim sui ipsius, nunc Regio, desumpta.*

permost garments. Many noblemen, in all parts of Christendom, became brethren of this order, and built Temples in most of the cities and great towns. In England this was their chief house, though they had many other Temples in Cambridge, Bristol, Canterbury, Dover, Warwick, and other places. This Temple in London was often made use of, as a store house for treasures for such, as judged themselves insecure in other places.

THESE treasures however we find were not so sacred here, as the owners imagined, for Mathew Paris relates that in the year 1230, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, being a prisoner in the Tower, the King was informed he had much treasure, laid up in this new Temple, under the custody of the Knights Templars, and the Master of the Temple being examined therein, and confessing there were monies, &c. delivered in-

E

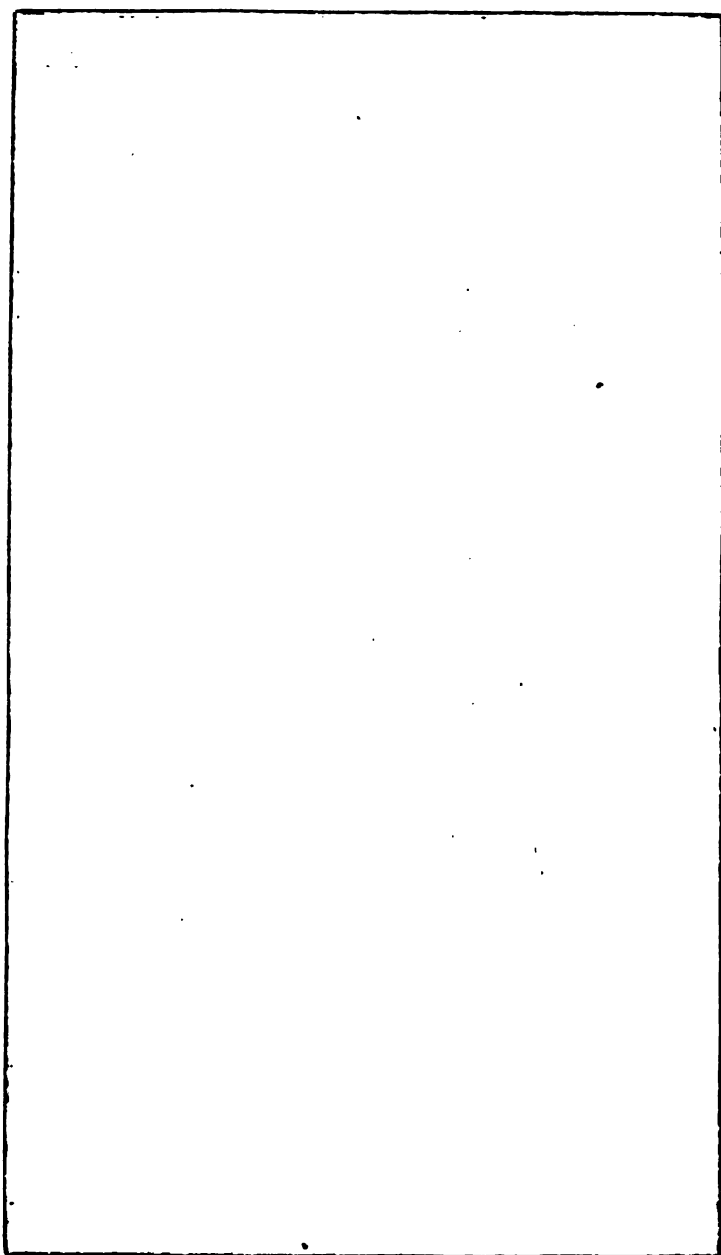
to

to his charge, the King sent his Treasurer and Justicier of the Exchequer, to the said Hubert, Earl of Kent, to require him to resign his treasure into his hands. The money was faithfully told, and together with vessels of gold and silver, and many precious stones of considerable value, of which an inventory was taken, was laid up in the Treasury of the Crown.

IN the year 1245, the Nuncio of Pope Innocent resided in this Temple, and that Pope commanded the bishops of England to carry to his Nuncio 6000 marks, which was however prevented by the interdiction of King Henry.

IN 1283, Edward 1st, taking with him one Robert Waleran, and others, came to the Temple, where calling for the keeper of the Treasure-house, as if he intended to see his mother's jewels, that were laid up there







• EDWARD the SECOND.

Engraved 26 April. 1800. by S. Harding, Viz Pall Mall.

to be safely kept, he entered into the house, breaking the coffers of certain persons, that had likewise brought their money thither, and he took away from thence, valuables to the amount of 1000*l*. About this period the Templars became so rich, that they were enabled to entertain the Nobility, the foreign Embassadors, and even the Prince himself. Mathew Paris inveighs against them bitterly for their pride, which led them to disdain other orders, and rank themselves with the Nobility, although their original poverty was so abject, that they could afford only one horse to serve two of them, and Stowe says, "in token whereof, they gave on their seal, two men riding on one horse."

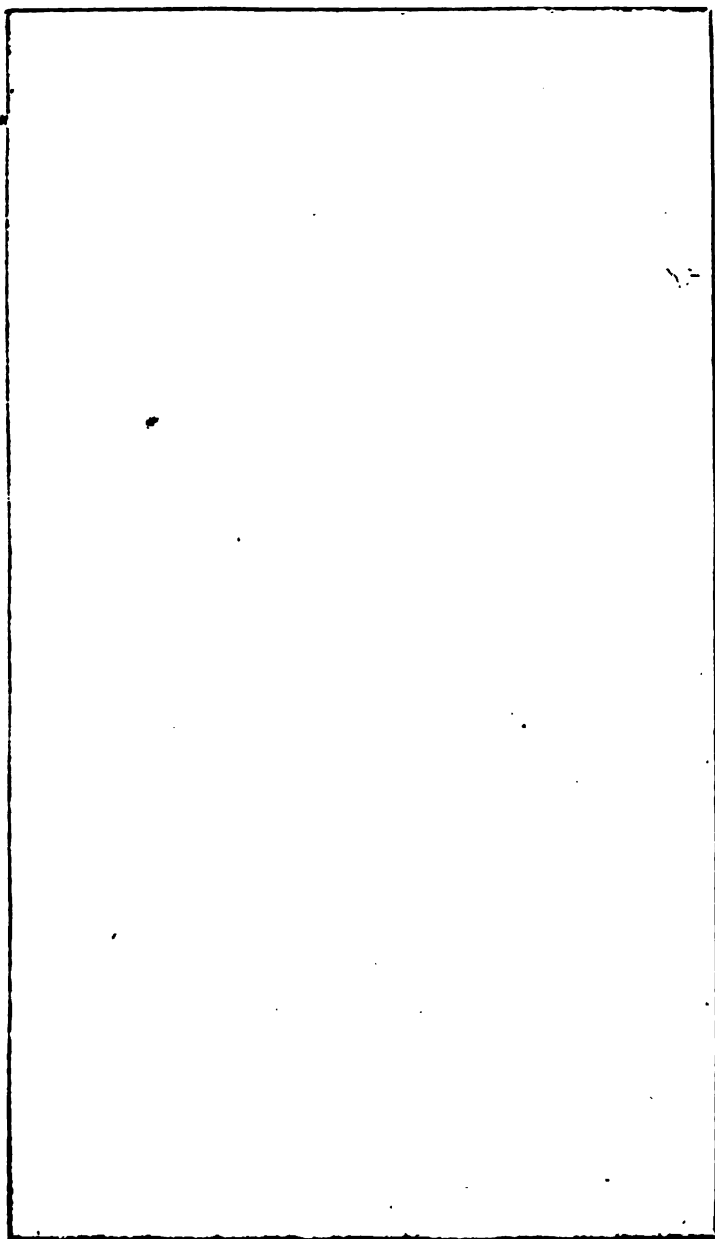
IN the reign of Edward 2d, in 1308, the Templars in England, as also in other parts of Christendom, were apprehended and committed to divers prisons, and in 1310, a pro-

vincial council was held at London against them, upon accusations of heresy and other crimes. They denied all the charges except one or two, and pleading guilty to these they were condemned to perpetual penance in several Monasteries, where they behaved themselves with modesty and decorum. Philip le Bel, King of France, caused them to be condemned by a general council, and thus procured their overthrow,

ACCORDING to Fabian, Philip, having seized their possessions in France, applied them to his own use, and, not satisfied with this spoil, he caused sixty of them to be publicly burnt in Paris.

So enormous were the riches of this order at its dissolution, that it was found possessed of 16,000 manors.

THE property of this wealthy institution
devolving





KING RICHARD THE II.ND

devolving to the Crown, this house was given by the king, Edward 2d, to Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, who ſoon after forfeited it by rebellion, when it reverted to the Crown, and was granted firſt to Adomare de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and after his deceaſe to Hugh le Deſpenſer the younger for life: he being attainted in the 1ſt year of Edward 3d, it once more came to the Crown, in whoſe poſſeſſion it continued till King Edward 3d granted this manſion to the Knights Templars remaining in England, who then had their principal houſe in Weſt Smithfield. Soon after this grant, it is ſuppoſed they demifed theſe premiſes, for a rent of 10*l.* per annum, to divers profeſſors of the Common Law, that came from Thavies Inn in Holborn. In the reign of Richard 2d, we have reaſon to fear that this new inſtitution was much troubled by the ravages of Wat Tyler and his clan, who, as the following paſſage in the old law French relates,

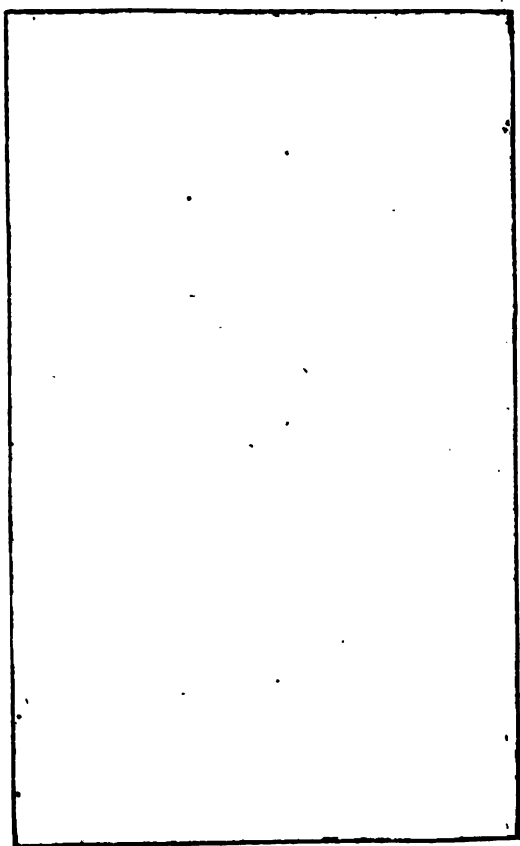
lates,

lates, destroyed and burned all their books, records, &c.

“ Les Rebells alleront a le Temple, &
 “ jetterons les meafons a le terre & aveghen-
 “ ront Tighles, iffient que ils fairont cover-
 “ ture en mal array, & alleront en l’eglise,
 “ & prifteront tous les liveres & rolles de
 “ remembrances, que fueront en lour Hut-
 “ ches or Cottuges deins le Temple de ap-
 “ prentices de la ley & porteront in le
 “ haut chimene, & les arderont.”

THE peculiar enmity of Wat Tyler and his followers, to this institution, appears to have arifen from a hatred they bore to Sir Robert Hales, Lord Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, who from his high dignity, (he being accounted the first parliamentary Peer of England,) had it the more in his power to oppofe them.

Not-





NOTWITHSTANDING the spoil of the arch rebel and his followers, the students of this Inn increased so rapidly, that they divided themselves into two bodies, the one known by the name of the Society of the Inner, the other of the Middle Temple. They held this mansion, as tenants to the Hospitallers till their dissolution in the 30th Henry VIII, and afterwards from the crown by lease till the sixth year of James, at which period they received a grant by letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, on the 13th of August, by the name of Hospicia and Capitalia messuagia cognita per nomen de la Inner-Temple, & le Middle Temple, five novi Templi, London unto Sir Julius Cæsar Knight, then Chancellor and under Treasurer of the King's Exchequer.

HAVING thus given a brief account of the ancient history and establishment of the

the Temple, we shall now remark on the more modern orders for the advancement of learning, and good government in the Inner Temple.

AMONGST the earliest institutions we find in the 3d, of Phillip and Mary, that no attorney, or common solicitor shall be admitted into this house without the assent and agreement of their parliament.

IN 42 Elizabeth, that none should be admitted of this society, except he be of good parentage, and not of ill behaviour.

THAT every man called to the bench should keep some learning vacations, next after his calling to and coming to the bench, upon pain of forfeiture for every vacation five pounds.

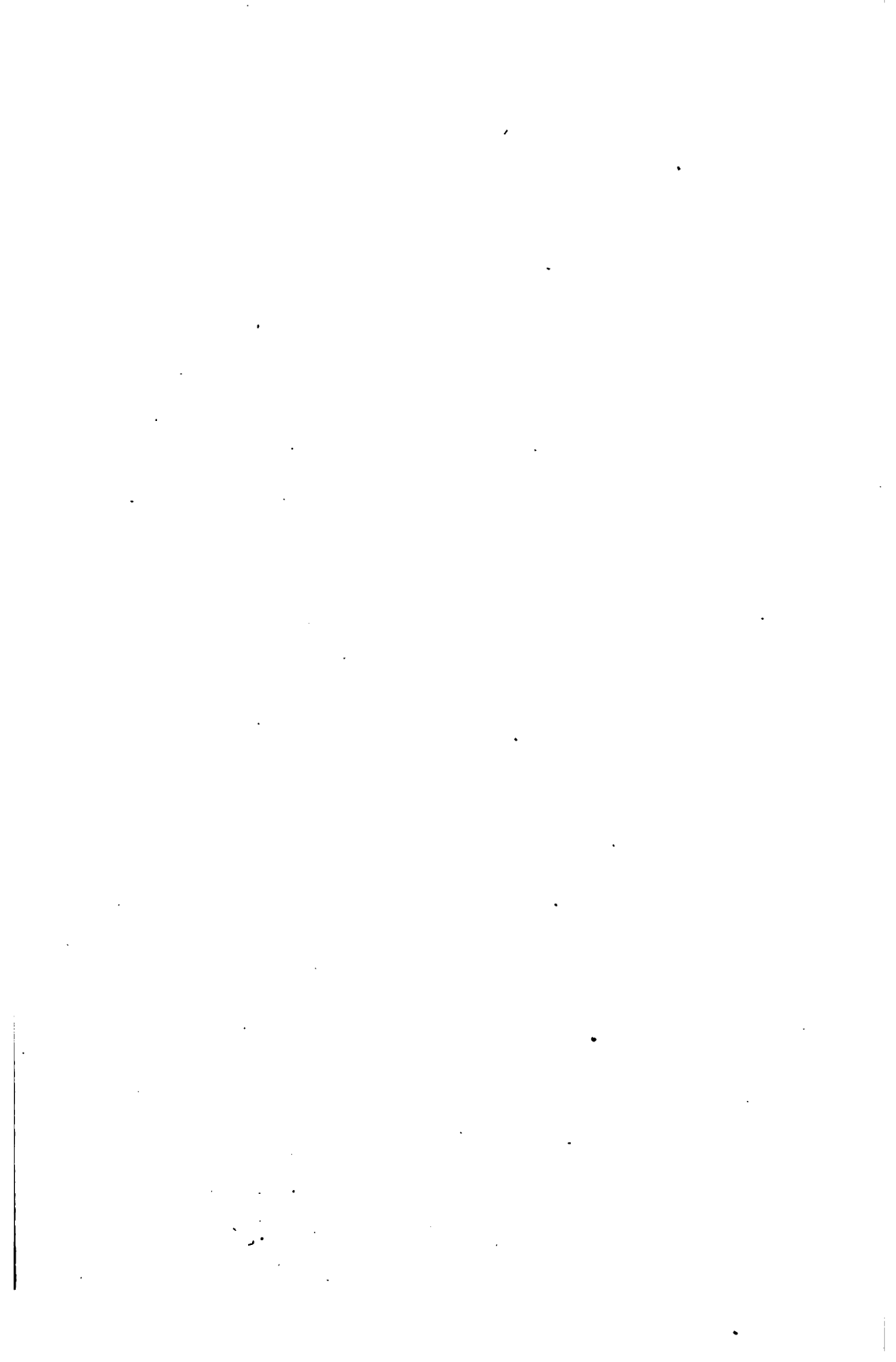
IN the 2d. Elizabeth the society drank
in



E. Bouveret sc.

QUEEN MARY.

Publ. Feb. 1. 1806. by J. Scott. N° 442. Strand.



in cups of ashen wood similar to those used in the Queen's Court. These were afterwards laid aside and green earthen pots were introduced.

IN the 38 Henry 8th, there was an order made that the gentlemen should reform themselves in their cut or disguised apparel, and not have long beards, and that the opinion of the Justices should be had thereon.

IN consequence, in the 1st and 2d, of Philp and Mary there was a decree made, that no fellow of this house should wear his beard above three weeks growth upon pain of a forfeiture of 20s. and in the 36th Elizabeth it was ordered that no fellow should wear either hat or cloak in the Temple church, hall, buttery, kitchen, &c. under a penalty of 6s. 8d. nor were they to go in cloaks, hats, or boots and spurs into the city, excepting when they rode out of the town.

F

They

They were likewise restrained from exercising the play of shoff-grote or flip-grote, upon pain of 6s. 8d. It was ordered also, that there should be no allowance of wine at Christmas, except one pottle to the steward's mess, according to the ancient usage of that festival. No drinking of healths was allowed, nor any wine or tobacco uttered or sold within the house: nor was any knocking with boxes, or calling aloud for gamesters permitted.

In the 3d Elizabeth, it was ordered that every single Reader should be at three mootes in every term, and in Michaelmas term at four mootes; and every Benchers, not Reader, at five mootes in every term, and in Michaelmas term at six, upon pain of forfeiting five shillings every moote. And here we shall endeavour to explain what is meant by mootyng, a phrase perhaps not generally understood. The Utter Barristers, that is,
those

those, who had continued in the house five or six years, and had profited in the study of the law, had this degree of Utter Barrister conferred on them, and were called by the Elders or Benchers to plead, argue, and dispute some doubtful matter in the law before certain of the same Benchers, in term time, or in the two principal times in the year of their learnings, which they call grand vacations, and the same manner of argument or disputation was called Mootyng. Mootyngs were formerly pleaded or declared by the young learners, in homely Law French, (as it is termed) on some doubtful matter, or question in the law; they were afterwards rehearsed by two Utter Barristers in Law French, for and against the question; and then three of the Benchers were to declare their opinions in English; although the duties of the Readers be now no longer practised, it may yet be necessary to state what the nature of them was.

Some 'Utter Barrister, who had continued fourteen or fifteen years in the house, was by the Benchers chosen to read, expound and declare some statute openly unto all the Company of the house, in one of the two principal times of their learning, which they call their grand vacations in summer; and during the time of his reading, he had the name of a Reader, and afterwards of a Bench.

WE shall now attempt to shew what were the rare amusements of our sage and learned men of the Law in the time of Elizabeth, at one of their grand festivals of Christmas. We cannot avoid quoting some very appropriate lines from the long story of our Poet Gray, as a preface to this curious account :

“ My

“ My grave Lord Keeper led the brawls,
“ And seals and maces danc’d before him.
“ His bushy beard, and shoe strings green,
“ His high-crown’d hat, and satin doublet,
“ Mov’d the stout heart of England’s Queen,
“ Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it.”

THIS mummary was exhibited in the 4th Elizabeth. The Lord Robert Dudley (afterwards Earl of Leicester) was the principal actor, his title on the occasion was Palaphilos, being Constable Marshall, his offices were, as follow.

Mr. Onflow, *Lord Chancellor.*

Anthony Stapleton, *Lord Treasurer.*

Robert Kelway, *Lord Privy Seal.*

John Fuller, *Chief Justice of the King’s
Bench.*

William Pole, *Chief Justice of the Com-
mon Pleas.*

Roger Manwood, *Chief Baron of the
Exchequer.*

Mr. Bashe, *Steward of the Household.*

Mr. Copley,

Mr. Copley, *Marshal of the Household.*

Mr. Paten, *Chief Butler.*

Christopher Hatton, *Master of the Game,*
(*he was afterwards Lord Chancellor.*)

Mr. Blafston,

Mr. Yorke,

Mr. Penston,

Mr. Jervise,

} *Masters of the Revels.*

Mr. Parker, *Lieutenant of the Tower.*

Mr. Kendall, *Carver.*

Mr. Martyn, *Ranger of the Forests.*

Mr. Stradling, *Sewer.*

THERE were besides these several others,
and upwards of fourscore of the guard.

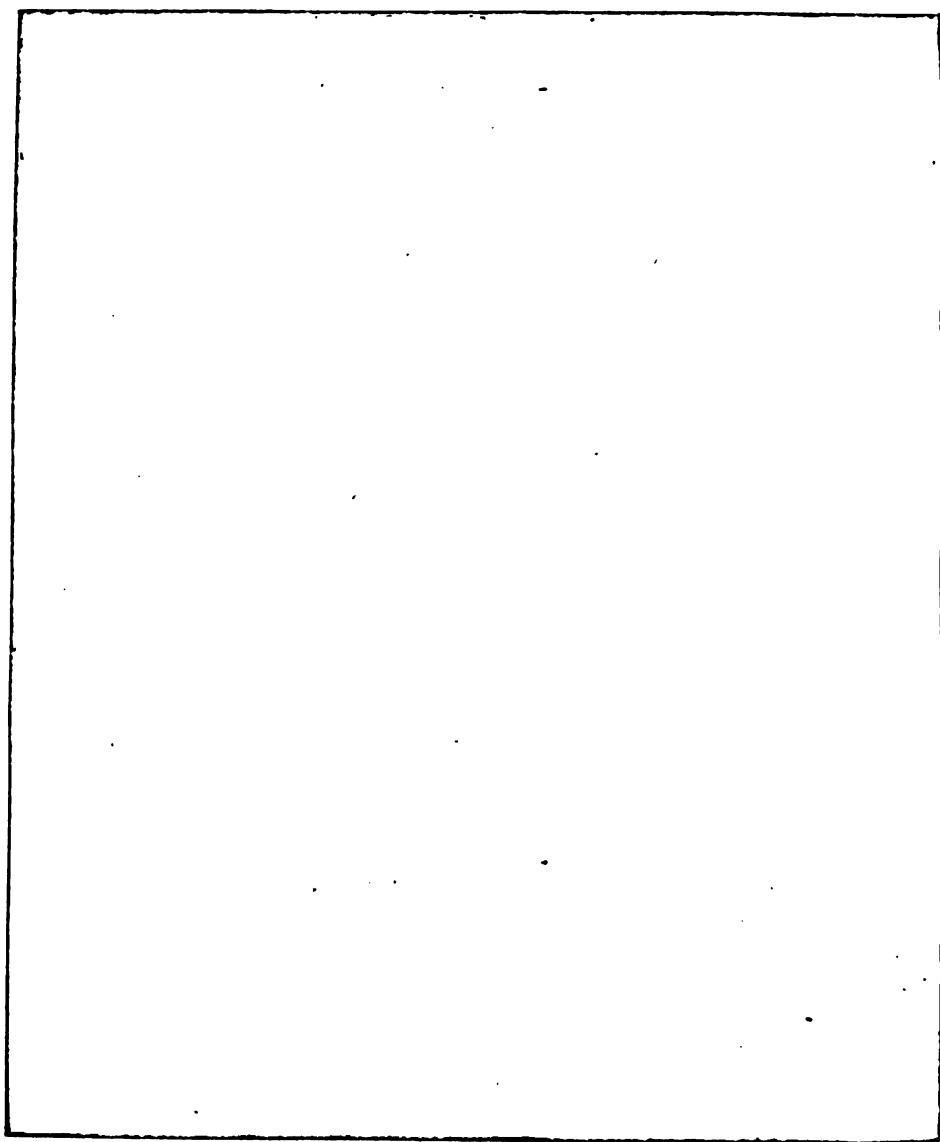
GERARD LEIGH in his accidence of armory, gives the following curious account of this ceremony, which we shall transcribe in his own quaint language.

“ AFTER I had travailed through the
“ east



Dequeat Jr.

LORD CHANCELLOR HATTON.



“ east parts of the unknown world, to un-
 “ derstand of deeds of armes, and so ar-
 “ riving in the fair River of Thames, I
 “ landed within half a league from the city
 “ of London, which was (as I conjecture)
 “ in December last ; and drawing near the
 “ city, suddenly heard the shot of double
 “ cannons, in so great a number, and so
 “ terrible, that it darkened the whole ayr ;
 “ wherewith, although I was in my native
 “ country, yet stood I amazed, not know-
 “ ing what it meant. Thus as I abode in
 “ despair, either to return or continue my
 “ former purpose, I chanced to see coming
 “ towards me an honest citizen, clothed in a
 “ long garment, keeping the highway, seem-
 “ ing to walk for his recreation, which
 “ prognosticated rather peace than peril ;
 “ of whom I demanded the cause of this
 “ great shot ; who friendly answered. “ It
 “ is, (quoth he,) a warning shot to the
 “ Constable Marshall of the Inner Temple,
 “ to

“ to prepare to dinner.” “ Why” (said I)
“ what, is he of that estate, that taketh no
“ other means to warn his officers than
“ with so terrible shot in so peaceable a
“ country?” “ Marry, (saith he,) he utter-
“ eth himself the better to be that officer,
“ whose name he beareth.”

“ I then demanded what province did
“ he govern, that needeth such an officer.”
“ (He answered me,) “ The province was
“ not great in quantity, but ancient in true
“ nobility. A place, (said he,) privileged
“ by the most excellent Princess the High
“ Governor of the whole island, wherein are
“ store of Gentlemen of the whole nation,
“ that repair thither to learn to rule and
“ obey by law, to yield their fleece to their
“ prince and common-weal; as also to use all
“ other exercises of body and mind where-
“ unto nature most aptly serveth to adorn, by
“ speaking, countenance, gesture, and use of
“ apparel,

“ apparel, the person of a gentleman ;
“ whereby amity is obtained and continued,
“ that gentlemen of all countries, in their
“ young years, nourished together in one
“ place, with such comely order, and daily
“ conference, are knit by continual acquaint-
“ ance in such unity of mindes, and man-
“ ners, as lightly never after is severed, than
“ which is nothing more profitable to the
“ common-weal.”

“ And after he had told me thus much
“ of honour of the place, I commended in
“ mine own conceit the policy of the go-
“ vernor, which seemed to utter in itself
“ the foundation of a good common-weal ;
“ for that the best of their people, from
“ tender years trained up in precepts of
“ justice, it could not choose but yield forth
“ a profitable people to a wise commonweal ;
“ wherefore I determined with myself, to
“ make proofe of what I heard by report.”

G

“ THE

" The next day I thought for my pas-
 " time to walk to this Temple, and enter-
 " ing in at the gates, I found the building
 " nothing costly ; but many comely gentle-
 " men of face and person, and thereto very
 " courteous, saw I pass to and fro, so as
 " it seemed a Prince's post to be at
 " hand : and passing forward entered into
 " a church of ancient building, wherein are
 " many monuments of noble personages
 " armed in knightly habit, with their cotes
 " depainted in ancient shields, whereat I
 " took pleasure to behold. Thus gazing
 " as one bereft with the rare sight, there
 " came unto me an herehaught, by name
 " Palaphilos, a King of arms, who cour-
 " teously saluted me," saying, " For that I
 " was a stranger, and seeming by my de-
 " meanour a lover of honour, I was his
 " guest of right : whose courtesy (as reason
 " was)" " I obeyed, answering," " I was at
 " his commandment."

" THEN

" THEN said he, ye shall go to mine own
 " lodging here within the Palace, where we
 " will have such cheer, as the time and
 " country will yield us ; where I assure you
 " I was so entertained, as no where met I
 " with better cheer or company."

" THUS talking we entered the Prince his
 " Hall, where anon we heard the noise of
 " drum and fife. (What meaneth this drum?
 " said I, quoth he,) this is to warn gentle-
 " men of the household to repair to the
 " dresser ; wherefore come on with me, and
 " ye shall stand where ye may best see the
 " hall served : and so from thence brought
 " me into a long gallery, that stretcheth it-
 " self along the hall near the Prince's table,
 " where I saw the Prince set ; a man of tall
 " personage, a manly countenance, somewhat
 " brown of visage, strongly featured, and
 " thereto comely proportioned in all linea-
 " ments of body. At the nether end of the

“ same table were placed the Embassadors of
“ fundry Princes. Before him stood the
“ carver, fewer, and cup-bearer, with great
“ number of gentlemen-wayters attending
“ his person ; the ushers making place to
“ strangers of fundry regions, that came to
“ behold the honour of this mighty captain.
“ After placing of these honourable guests,
“ the lord steward, treasurer, and keeper
“ of Pallas’ feat, with divers honourable
“ personages of that nobility were placed at
“ the side table neer adjoyning the Prince
“ on the right hand : and at another table
“ on the left side were placed the treasurer
“ of the household, secretary, the prince
“ his serjeant at the law, four masters of
“ revels, the king of arms, the dean of the
“ chappel, and divers gentlemen pensioners
“ to furnish the same.”

“ At another table on the other side
“ were set the master of the game, and his
“ chief

“ chief ranger, masters of household, clerks
“ of the green cloth and check, with divers
“ other strangers to furnish the same.”

“ ON the other side, against them, began
“ the table, the lieutenant of the tower,
“ accompanied with divers captains of foot-
“ bands and shot. At the nether end of
“ the hall began the table, the high butler,
“ the panter, clerks of the kitchen, master-
“ cook of the privy kitchen, furnished
“ throughout with the soldiers and guard
“ of the Prince : all which with number of
“ inferior officers placed and served in the
“ hall, besides the great resort of strangers,
“ I spare to write.”

“ THE Prince so served with tender
“ meats, sweet fruits, and dainty delicacies
“ confectioned with curious cookery, as it
“ seemed wonder a world to observe the
“ provision : and at every course the trum-
“ petters

“ petters blew the couragions blast of dead-
“ ly war, with noise of drum and fife, with
“ the sweet harmony of violins, sack-butts,
“ recorders, and cornetts, with other in-
“ struments of musick, as it seemed Apol-
“ lo’s harp, that tuned their stroke.”

“ THUS the Hall was served after the
“ most antient order of the island; in
“ commendation whereof I say, I have also
“ seen the service of great Princes, in so-
“ lemn seasons and times of triumph, yet
“ the order hereof was not inferior to any.”

“ BUT to proceed; this herehaught Pa-
“ laphilos, even before the second course
“ came in, standing at the high table, said
“ in this manner. The mighty Palaphilos,
“ Prince, Prince of Sophie, High Constable,
“ Marshall of the Knights Templars, Patron
“ of the honourable order of Pegafus; and
“ therewith cryeth a largess. The Prince,
“ praying

“ praying the herehaught, bountifully re-
“ warded him with a chain to the value of
“ an hundred talents.”

“ I assure you I languish for want of
“ cunning ripely to utter that I saw so or-
“ derly handled, appertaining to service;
“ wherefore I cease and return to my
“ purpose.”

“ THE supper ended and tables taken up,
“ the High Constable rose, and a while stood
“ under the place of honour, where his at-
“ chivement was beautifully embroidered,
“ and advised of fundry matters with the
“ Embassadors of foreign nations, as he
“ thought good, till Palaphilos king of ar-
“ mes came in, his herehaught marshall, and
“ pursivant before him ; and after followed
“ his messenger and caligate knight ; who
“ putting off his coronal, made his humble
“ obedience to the Prince ; by whom he was
“ com-

“ commanded to draw near and understand
 “ his pleasure ; saying to him a few words
 “ to this effect ; Palaphilos, seeing it hath
 “ pleased the high Pallas to think me to de-
 “ merit the office of this place ; and thereto
 “ this night past vouchsafed to descend from
 “ Heaven to increase my further honour, by
 “ creating me Knight of the order of Pega-
 “ sus ; as also commanded me to join in
 “ the same society such valiant gentlemen
 “ throughout her province, whose living
 “ honour hath best deserved the same, the
 “ choice whereof most aptly belongeth to
 “ your skill, being the watchman of their
 “ doings and register of their deserts ; I will
 “ ye choose, as well throughout our whole
 “ armyes, as elsewhere, of such especial gen-
 “ tlemen, as the gods hath appointed, the
 “ number of twenty-four, and the names of
 “ them present us : commanding also those
 “ chosen persons to appear in our presence in
 “ knightly habit, that with conveniency we
 “ may

" may proceed in our purpose. This done;
 " Palaphilos obeying his Prince's command-
 " ment, with twenty-four valiant knights,
 " all apparelled in long white vestures,
 " with each man a scarf of Pallas' colours,
 " and them presented with their names to
 " the Prince, who allowed well his choice,
 " and commanded him to do his office;
 " who, after his duty to the Prince, bowed
 " towards these worthy personages, stand-
 " ing every man in his antienty, as he had
 " born arms in the field, and began to
 " shew his Prince's pleasure; with the ho-
 " nour of the order."

THESE grand Christmasses, as appears
 by the description before us, as well as
 from the accounts of the house, must
 have been attended with enormous ex-
 pences, and the steward and butler must
 have been fully employed on these occa-
 sions. " The business of the former was

H

" to

“ to provide, five fat brawns, flesh, fowl,
“ and all manner of spices and other cates
“ for the kitchen.” “ That of the latter,
“ to prepare a rich cupboard of plate, silver
“ and parcel gilt ; silver and gilt spoons,
“ candlesticks, linen,” &c.

“ THE duty of the Constable Marhall, was
“ to furnish himself with a fair gilt com-
“ pleat harness, with a nest of feathers in
“ the helm ; a fair pole-ax to bear in his
“ hand to be chivalrously ordered on Christ-
“ mas-Day, and other days, as afterwards
“ is shewed.” These regulations were made
by the Benchers at their parliamentary meet-
ing on the eve of St. Thomas the Apostle,
and if it was resolved to proceed with such
a grand Christmas ; then on the Christmas-
Eve the following arrangements were made.
“ The youngest butlers must light two
“ torches, and going before the bench,
“ and being seated, the oldest Bench-
“ deliver-

“ delivereth a speech, and then, in token
“ of joy and good liking, the Bench and
“ Company pass beneath the harth, and sing
“ a carrol, and so to boyer,” (qr. beaver.)
“ It was, the business of the Marshall at
“ dinner, to arrange the company accord-
“ according to their stations, at the head of
“ one table the most ancient of the compa-
“ ny present, then the Dean of the Chapel
“ and a Bencher beneath him,” &c.

“ AT the upper end of another table,
“ the three masters of the revels, at the
“ lower end of the king’s attorney, the
“ ranger of the forest, and the master of
“ the game, and at the upper end of the Ut-
“ ter Barristers table, the Marshall sitteth
“ when he hath served in the first mess, at
“ the upper end of the Clerks Table, is
“ placed the lieutenant of the Tower,” &c.

“ AT the first course the minstrels found
H 2 “ their

“ their instruments and go before ; and the
“ Steward and Marshall next follow, after
“ them the Gentleman Sewer ; and then
“ cometh the meat. Those three officers
“ altogether are to make three solemn cur-
“ ties, at three several times, between the
“ skreen and the upper table. During the
“ time of the tables being set and served,
“ the music play, and the musicians must
“ direct their faces towards the highest ta-
“ ble ; they then return to the buttery,
“ with their music sounding. The second
“ course is served in, in every respect as in
“ the first, and dinner being ended the mu-
“ sicians prepare to sing a song at the high-
“ est table. Then after a little repose, the
“ persons at the highest table arise, and pre-
“ pare to revels : at night before supper,
“ revels and dancing again commence, and
“ also after supper, during the twelve days
“ of Christmas.”

“ THE

“ THE antientest master of the revels is
“ after dinner and supper to sing a caroll or
“ song, and command other gentlemen then
“ there present to sing with him and the
“ company, and so it is very decently per-
“ formed ; a repast at dinner is 8*d*.”

CHRISTMAS-DAY.

“ SERVICE in the church ended, the
“ gentlemen presently repair into the Hall
“ to breakfast with brawn, mustard, and
“ malmsey.”

“ AT dinner, the Butler appointed for the
“ grand Christmas is to see that all the ta-
“ bles are well served and covered ; at the
“ first course is served in a fair and large
“ boar’s head upon a silver platter, with
“ minstrelsy. Two gentlemen in gowns
“ are to attend at supper, and to bear two
“ fair torches of wax, next before the mu-
“ ficians

“ ficians and trumpeters and stand above
“ the fire with the musick, till the first
“ course be served in, through the Hall.”

ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.

“ THIS day the Sewer, Carver, and Cup-
“ bearer, are to serve as afore. After the
“ first course served in, the Constable-Mar-
“ shall cometh into the Hall, arrayed with
“ a fair, rich complete harness, white and
“ bright, and gilt, with a nest of feathers
“ of all colours upon his crest or helm, and
“ a gilt pole-axe in his hand; and with
“ them sixteen trumpetters, four drums and
“ fifes, going in rank before them: and
“ with them attendeth four men in white
“ harness, from the middle upwards, and
“ halberds in their hands, bearing on their
“ shoulders the Tower: which persons,
“ with the drums, and musick go three
“ times about the fire. Then the Consta-
“ ble

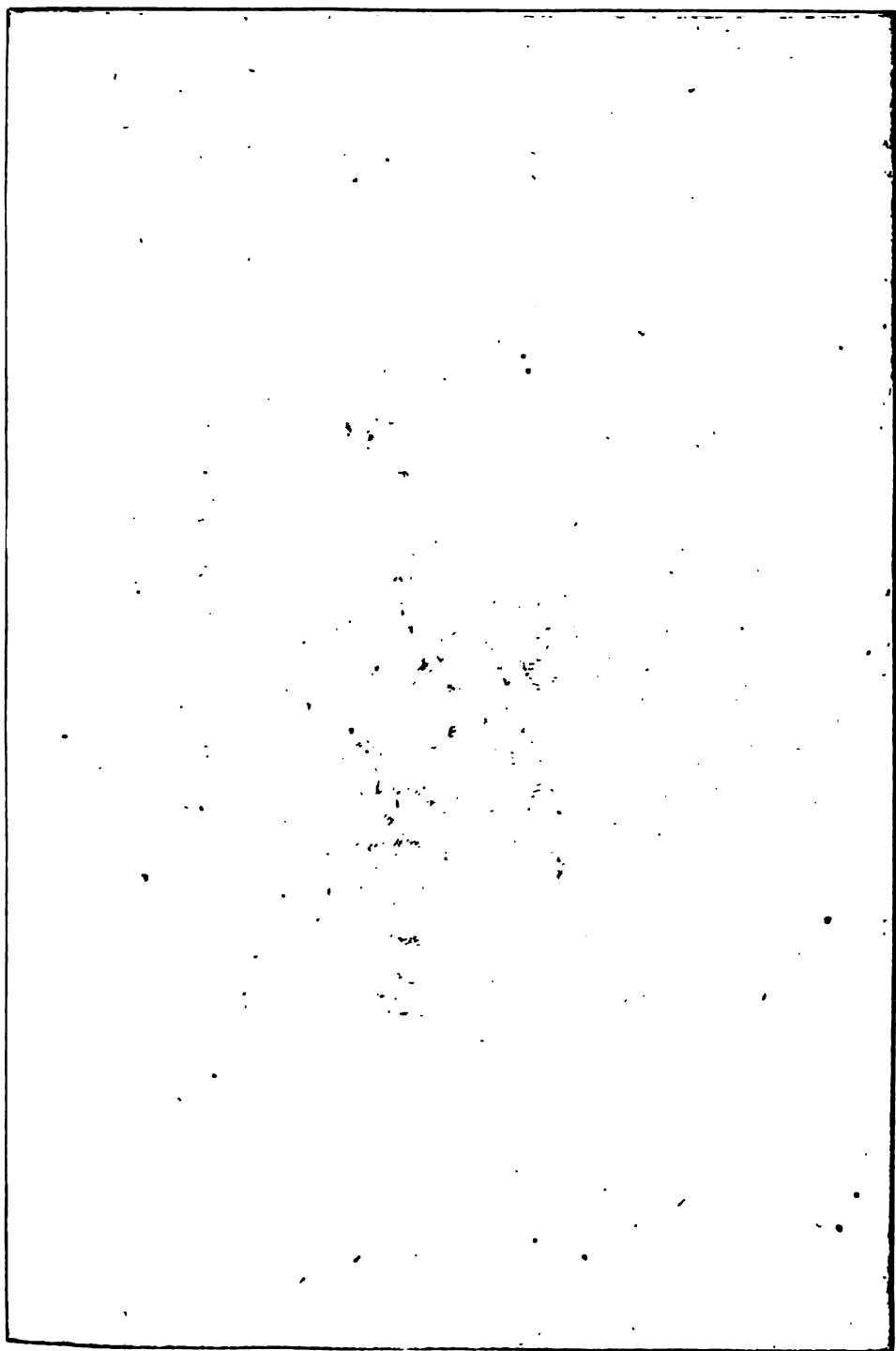
“ ble Marshall, after two or three curtesies
“ made, kneeleth down before the Lord
“ Chancellor, behind him the Lieutenant,
“ and they kneeling, the Constable Marshall
“ pronounceth an oration of a quarter of
“ an hour's length, thereby declaring the
“ purpose of his coming, and that his pur-
“ pose is to be admitted into his Lordship's
“ service.”

“ THEN the Constable Marshall standing
“ up, in submissive manner, delivereth his
“ naked sword to the Steward, who giveth
“ it to the Lord Chancellor, and thereupon
“ the Lord Chancellor willeth the Marshall
“ to place the Constable Marshall in his
“ seat; and so he doth, with the Lieutenant
“ also in his seat or place. During this
“ ceremony the Tower is placed beneath
“ the fire.”

“ THEN cometh in the Master of the
“ Game,

“ Game, apparelled in green velvet, and
“ the Ranger of the Forest also, in a green
“ suit of fatten, bearing in his hand a green
“ bow and divers arrows, with either of
“ them a hunting horn about their necks ;
“ blowing together three blasts of venery,
“ they pace round about the fire three
“ times. Then the Master of the Game
“ maketh three curtesies, as aforesaid ; and
“ desireth to be admitted into his service,
“ &c. All this time the Ranger of the Fo-
“ rest standeth directly behind him. Then
“ the Master of the Game standeth up.”

“ THIS ceremony also performed, a
“ huntsman cometh into the Hall, with a
“ fox and a purse net ; with a cat, both
“ bound at the end of a staff ; and with
“ with them nine or ten couple of hounds,
“ with the blowing of hunting-horns.
“ And the fox and cat are by the hounds
“ set upon, and killed beneath the fire.
“ This





Vera Effigies
 Equitis aurati
 Iusticiarij ad placita
 affig=



EDVARDI COKE
 nuper Capitalis
 coram Rege tenenda
 nati.

“ This sport finished, the Marshall placed
“ them in their several appointed places.”

“ THEN proceedeth the second course ;
“ which done, and served out, the Com-
“ mon Serjeant delivereth a plaufable speech
“ to the Lord Chancellor and his company
“ at the higheft table, how neceffary a thing
“ it is to have officers at this present ; the
“ Conftable-Marfhall, and Master of the
“ Game, for the better honor and reputa-
“ tion of the Common wealth ; and wished
“ them to be received,” &c.

“ Then the King’s Serjeant at Law de-
“ clareth and inferreth the neceffity ; which
“ heard, the Lord Chancellor defireth ref-
“ pite of farther advice. Then the antien-
“ eft of the Masters of the Revels fingeth a
“ fong, with affiftance of others here pre-
“ fent.”

“ AT fupper the Hall is to be served in

I

“ all

“ all solemnity, as upon Christmas-Day,
“ both the first and second course to the
“ highest table. Supper ended, the Con-
“ stable-Marshall presented himself with
“ drums afore him, mounted upon a scaf-
“ fold born by four men ; and goeth three
“ times round about the harthe, crying
“ out aloud, *A Lord, A Lord, &c.* Then
“ he descendeth and goeth to dance, &c.
“ And after he calleth his court, every one
“ by name, one by one in this manner.”

“ Sir Francis Flatterer, of Fowlehurst,
“ in the county of Buckingham.”

“ Sir Randall Rackabite, of Rascal-hall,
“ in the county of Rakehell.”

“ Sir Morgan Mumchance of Much-
“ Monkery, in the county of Mad-mopery.”

“ Sir Bartholomew Baldbreech, of But-
“ tockes-bury, in the county of Brekenneck.”

“ This

“ This done, the Lord of Misrule ad-
 “ dresseth himself to the banquet : which
 “ ended with some minstrelsy, mirth, and
 “ dancing, every man departeth to rest.”

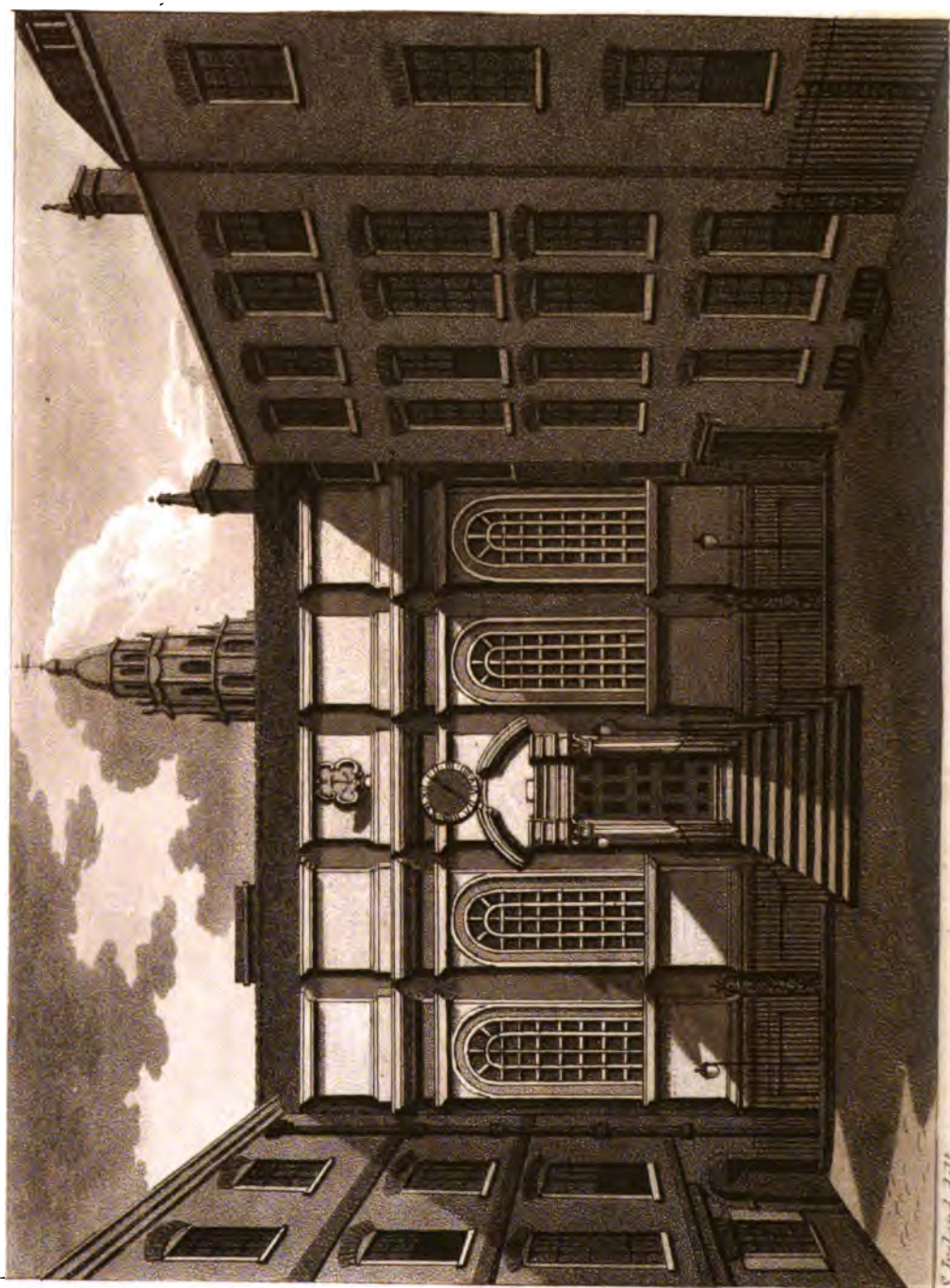
THE remaining days of Christmas were
 celebrated in a similar manner.

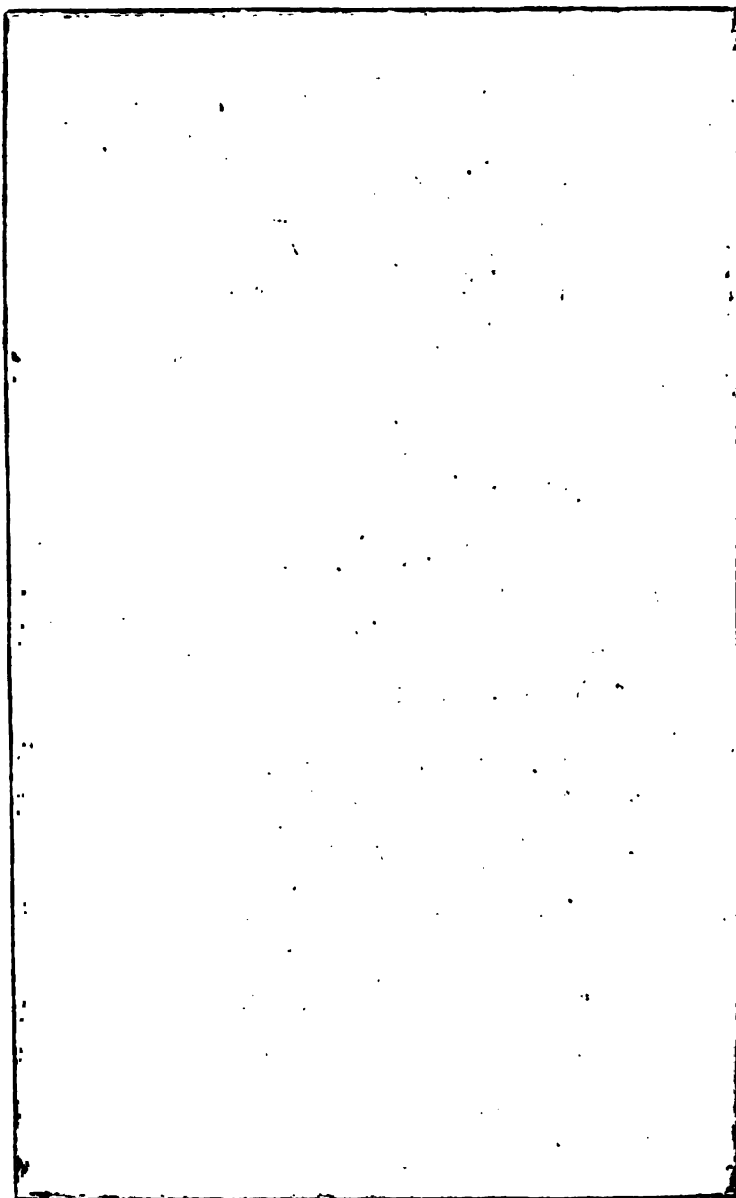
SUCH were the ridiculous amusements of
 some of the most distinguished characters in
 the kingdom in the reign of Queen Eliza-
 beth. The modern sportsman will view
 with disgust, the cruelty and folly of a fox-
 chase in so confined a place as the Hall of
 the Inner Temple, and the wit will not feel
 much gratification in the gross and senseless
 allusions of the Constable-Marshal. To
 the antiquary, however, this recital of
 the customs and manners of old times may
 afford some degree of delight, and the rigid
 moralist who is daily complaining against
 a deterioration in the conduct of mankind,

will upon the perusal of this account be at least compelled to confess that the present age surpasses that of which we have been speaking in those essential points of national improvement, delicacy, and humanity.

SECT.









SECT. IV.

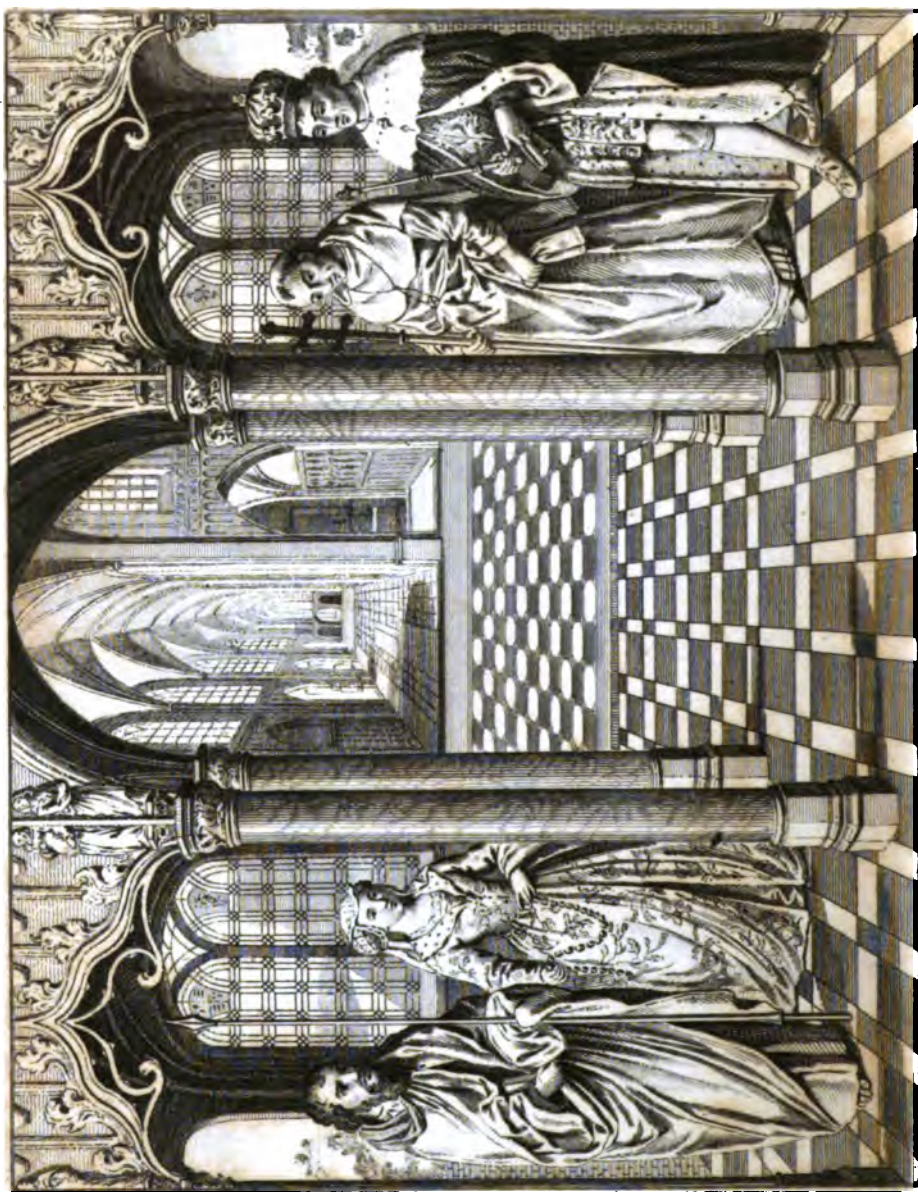
CLEMENT'S INN.

THIS Inn is a modern plain structure, and though small, is yet preserved extremely neat. It is one of the Inns of Chancery appertaining to the Inner Temple : according to the date over the entrance, the hall was built in 1715, at which time a Mr. Blackwell was the president, this gentleman's portrait hangs at the upper end of the hall, and is a respectable painted picture. There are five other portraits in this room, viz. Sir Matthew Hale and Sir Edward Coke, painted in 1613, both by the same hand, and if originals, are but indifferently executed. A three quarter portrait,

trait, painted in 1631 of Sir Thomas Rich, well executed, and I should think original. A Lord Coventry, dated 1525, and a Lord Keeper Coventry, which hangs near it, are likewise well painted and have the appearance of being genuine.

These decorate a well proportioned and convenient large parlour, about nineteen yards by nine, capable of affording to the gentlemen every accommodation either for business or conviviality.

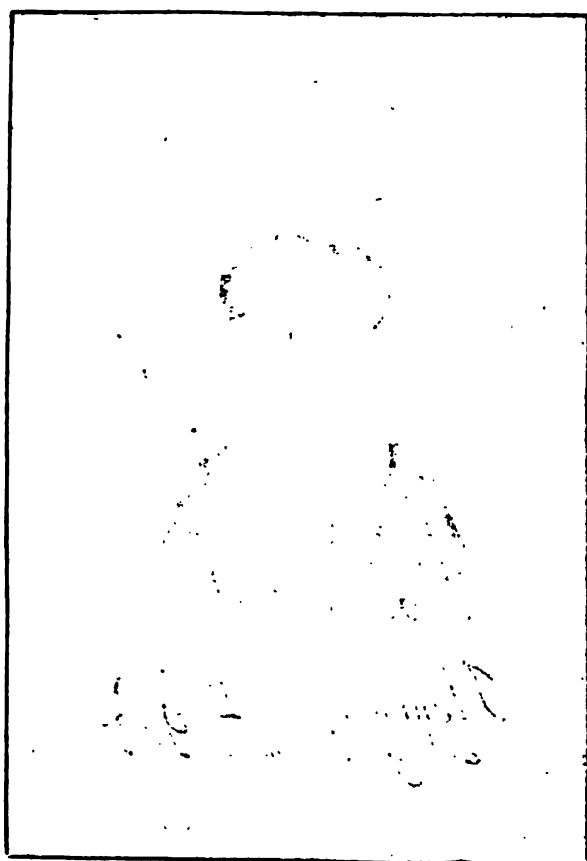
Clement's Inn doubtless took its name from standing near St. Clement's church, or St. Clement's well, and was an Inn of Chancery, or house wherein students of the law had residence, in king Edward the Fourth's time, as may seem by the book of entries, from the record of Mich. 19 E. IV. fol. 61. titulo misnomer; where the defendant, to shew that he was not named of the
right



Allegory of the

Marriage of Henry VIII

John De Witt





*Henricus VII D^G Rex
Ang Fran et Hib.*

Sold by Robt Peake

right place of his abode, pleaded thus
 “ dicit, quod tempore impetrationis brevis;
 “ fuit de hospicio de Clements Inne, in
 “ parochia S. Clementis Dacorum, extra
 “ barram Novi Templi Lon. in comitatu
 “ Middlesexiæ ; quod quidem hospicium
 “ est, & tempore ante impetrationis bre-
 “ vis, & diu ante, fuit quoddam hospicium
 “ hominum curæ legis temporalis, necnon
 “ hominum consiliariorum ejusdem legis.”

Whose inheritance this Inn anciently was,
 we cannot learn ; but in Hen. VII. Sir
 John Cantlowe, knight, by a lease bearing
 date 20th December, in consideration of for-
 ty marks fine, and four pounds six shillings
 and eight pence yearly rent, demised it for
 eighty years, unto William Elyot, and John
 Elyot, (in trust, as may be presumed, for
 the students of the law,) and about the 20th
 of Hen. VIII. (as I have heard,) Cantlowe's
 right and interest therein was passed to
 William Holles, citizen of London, (after-
 wards

wards knight and Lord Mayor of that city,) and from him descended to the right honourable John Earl of Clare, of whom this society do hold it.—

This Inn has acquired no small degree of celebrity, from the pen of our immortal bard, who in his pleasant character of Master Shallow, and others of his merry associates, has given us a pleasant sketch of the manners of the Inn at that time. For the entertainment of the reader we will quote the bard in his own words.

SIL. Good morrow, good cousin *Shallow*.

SHAL. And how doth my cousin, your bed-fellow, and your fairest daughter, and mine, my god-daughter *Ellen*?

SIL. Alas, a black ouzel, cousin *Shallow*.

SHAL. By yea and nay, Sir, I dare say my cousin *William* is become a scholar : he is at *Oxford* still, is he not?

SIL.

SIL. Indeed Sir, to my cost.

SHAL. He must then to the Inns of Court shortly : I was once of *Clement's Inn* ; where, I think they will talk of mad *Shallow* yet.

SIL. You were called lusty *Shallow* then, cousin.

SHAL. I was called any thing ; and I would have done any thing, indeed, too, and roundly too. There was I, and little *John Doit* of *Staffordshire*, and black *George Bare*, and *Francis Pickbone*, and *Will Squele*, a *Cotswold man* ; you had not four such swinge-bucklers in all the Inns of Court.

The black figure kneeling in the garden supporting a fun-dial, was presented to the Inn by Lord Clare, who brought it from Italy, as report affirms, near a century ago. It appears to be of bronze, but some ingenious persons having determined on ma-

K

king

king it a black-a-moor, have in consequence painted the figure of that colour.

We are led to conclude it has infinite merit, as the late ingenious Mr. Bacon applied to the society for the use of it, merely to copy, which request, we are concerned to say, was rather illiberally refused.

The view prefixed to this section, will, we flatter ourselves, convey a very correct idea of the extreme neatness and elegance of the exterior appearance of this hall.



St. Andrew's Hall

Chippin's Inn

S E C T. V.

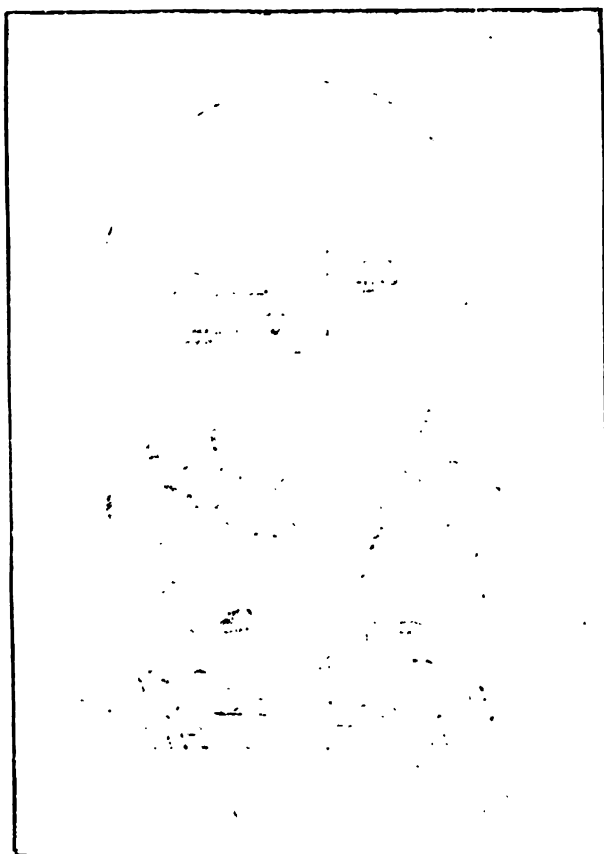
CLIFFORD'S INN.

TO this Inn there are three entrances, but that which immediately conducts to the hall, is a passage leading out of Fleet-street to the left of St. Dunstan's church. Though small, this Inn of Chancery is of very ancient standing, and like the former, on which we treated in the last section, is dependent upon the Inner Temple. In ancient times it was the residence of one of the first, and proudest families in England; but from its present appearance, we should imagine that in point of consequence, it must have been considerably reduced since that period.

The hall, which has principally attracted

our attention in these researches, is in some measure built in the Gothic taste ; it is about thirty feet long, and twenty-four wide, being proportionably lofty to its dimensions. The windows of which there are three to the north and south sides, are arched in the ancient style of architecture ; those to the south, have each a coat of arms in painted glass, one representing the bearings of Edward the Confessor. The casements on the garden side contain fifteen armorial bearings, among which are those of Baptist Hicks, Viscount Camden, Thomas Bromley, in 1580, and several other names familiar to us in the records of ancient times : In one of the windows also appears conspicuous the emblazoned arms of England.

To the left of the entrance there is hanging up in this hall an old oak case, opening with two folding doors, within which the ancient institutions of the society
are





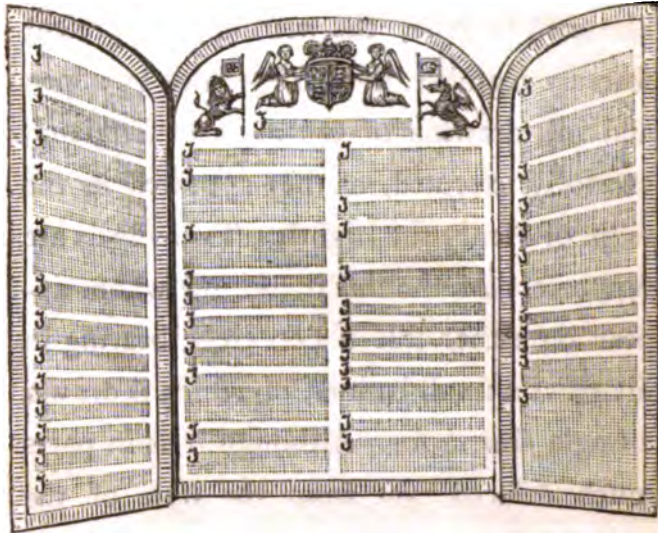
*Henricus. VIII D. G. Rex.
Ang: Fran: et Hib:*

Sold by Robt Peake

are preserved : they are written on vellum, and consist of forty seven items, but except the capital letters, which were formerly emblazoned in gold, the writing is at present scarcely legible ; they are headed by a pen and ink drawing of the arms of England, carefully executed, as they appeared in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Two angels are supporters of the shield, behind whom appear on either side a lion erect, bearing in his paws a small banner, on which is drawn a single *fleur-de-lis*. Although it is in parts much defaced, yet from the style of the writing, we obviously conclude that it must have been executed in the reign above mentioned.

This piece of antiquity is about two feet and a quarter high, by one and a quarter wide. In the annexed wood cut is a faithful representation of this relic, which we conceive well worth preserving, particularly

as the original is at present in a state of decay.



By the date 1771, on the turret, the period may be ascertained when this hall was repaired, though the Gothic stone entrance to the cellars beneath, bears evident testimony of the remote period of its first foundation. We shall now advert to the antiquity of this hall agreeably to the ancient records, which relate to its original grant.

Clifford's





Rocquet sc.

EDWARD the SECOND.

Pub. Feb 21, 1866. by J. Scott. 492. Strand.

Clifford's Inn was formerly in the possession of the noble family of the Barons Clifford, from whom the Earls of Cumberland were descended, and being their habitation when in London, thence derived the name of Clifford's Inn.

Robert de Clifford was the first of the family that inherited it by grant from king Edward the II. the twenty-fourth of February in the third year of that monarch's reign : It was to be held by the service of *one peny*, which was to be paid into the exchequer at Michaelmas : by this grant, it appears that prior to that period it had been the house of Malculine de Harley, Escheator to King Edward the I. on this side the river Trent, and came into that king's hands for certain debts due to him from the said Malculine. After the death of Robert de Clifford, Isabella his widow demised it in the eighteenth of Edward the Third to the students of the law, (apprentices

ticiis

ticiis de banco are the words of the record) for the yearly rent of ten pounds, so that since that period, first by lease, and afterwards by a grant in fee ferm to Nicholas Sulyard, esq. principal of this house, Nicholas Guybon, Robert Clinche, and other the then seniors thereof, in consideration of six hundred pounds and the rent of four pounds per annum, as we are informed, it has since continued a receptacle for gentlemen of the law and been stiled an Inn of Chancery.



St. Andrew's Hall

S E C T. VI.

LION'S INN.

ON the subject of Lion's Inn all historians remain silent.

IN passing through this thoroughfare, we were struck with the appearance of the hall, which externally presents a degree of neatness and uniformity. It was erected in 1700, but has no one internal circumstance but filth to recommend it to our notice, since the use of *mops* and *brooms* seem to have been totally unknown to the directors of this Inn.

When the doors were opened, we were much surprized on a slight view of the hall, to find *a brood of chickens* feeding

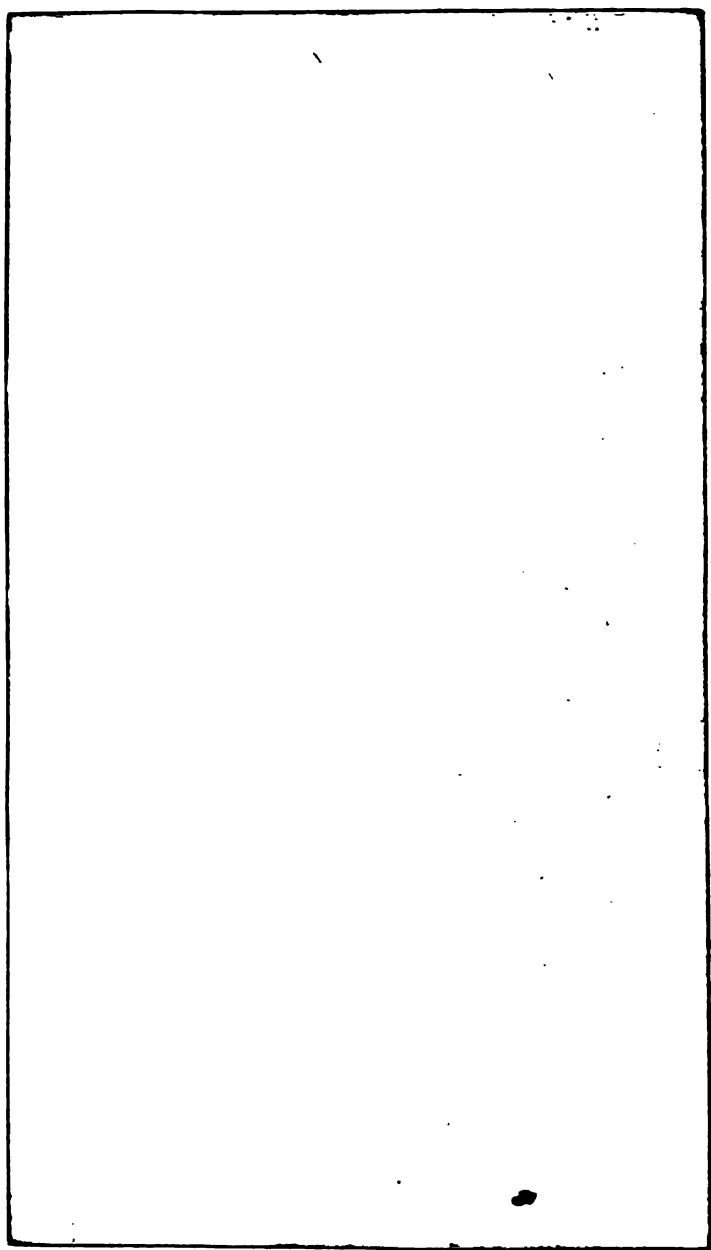
L

on

on the tables and benches: these guests may truly be denominated *Chickens in the Law*.

As an Inn of Chancery we are under the necessity of giving it a place in this work. Though apparently of little consequence in the present day, it is undoubtedly of great antiquity, since according to the steward's account, it was an Inn of Chancery in the time of Henry V. but how long, previous to that period, we are not informed. The annexed print will if necessary, prove an apology for its insertion in this work, as we believe it to be the only engraving now extant of this edifice, and it must be considered as an illustration to the public buildings of the city.







S E C T. VII.

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL

THIS noble structure, like many of our public buildings, without any just cause, seems ashamed of shewing itself till you come close upon it; and it is owing to a similar obscurity of situation that so many of our architectural designs appear heavy and disproportioned, as it is impossible for the artist without space, (let his powers be what they may,) to judge fairly of the general effect of his work. The edifice before us, is however externally a good specimen of the mode of building of the period at which it was erected, and we have only to regret the destruction of symmetry in its general effect, by the injudicious additions of some modern bungler. We should be sorry to add the name of Gibbs to such alterations

as have been here adopted, but they certainly are much in his stile. Our principle objection is to the entrance and building at the eastern end of the north front. These will be at once distinguished in the view before us, as an heterogenous addition, differing at once from every other part of the edifice: such injudicious appendages should be considered as a gross error on the part of the architect, as it must produce, let the original design of the building be better or worse, a motly and disgusting appearance. In conformity to this idea, the entrance should certainly have been analogous in character to the other parts of the structure. The coignes of the buttresses and the parapets were most probably added or repaired at the same time. The irregularity of the original coignes on the south and west sides of the building confirm this opinion. Over the gateway on entering the hall are the arms of the Middle Temple. In the annexed
view



*S Ireland del **

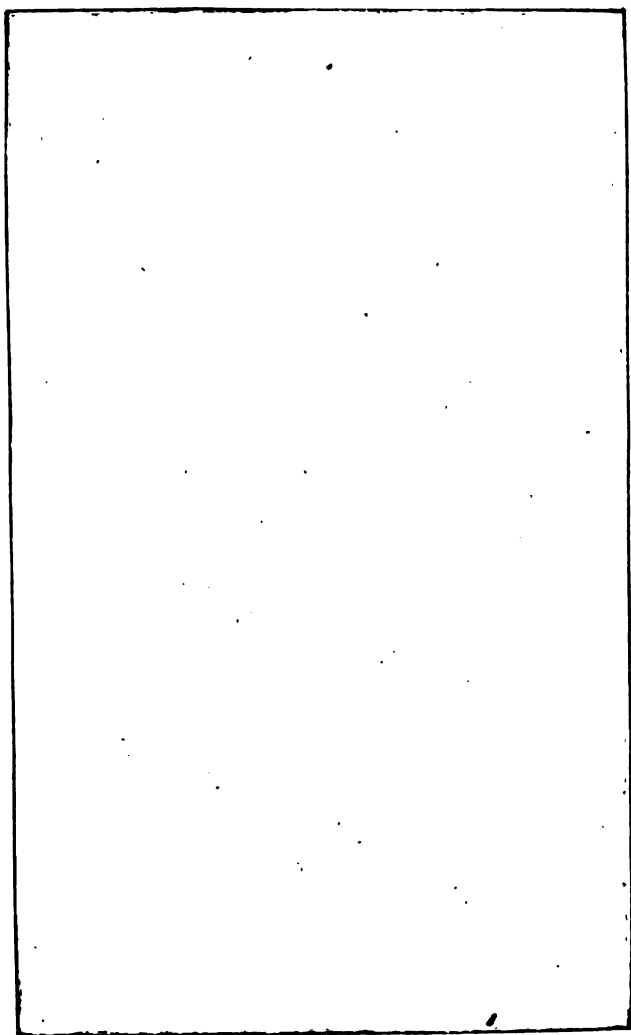
S. W. View of Middle Temple Hall.

view of the west end of this hall, the pinnacles will be found to exhibit another barbarism of style, nearly as far removed from the general character of this Gothic ornament, as the north entrance upon which we have just remarked. The south front not having undergone the least alteration or repair, is in consequence the most uniformly correct. The contrast of the modern flight of steps by which we are led into garden-court, forms no unpleasing part in the general view; to judge properly of this landscape it should be surveyed from the adjoining garden, where the Gothic arches receiving lustre from the painted windows, happily break through the spaces between the trees in the front of the edifice, and every object combines to produce a sublime and picturesque effect.

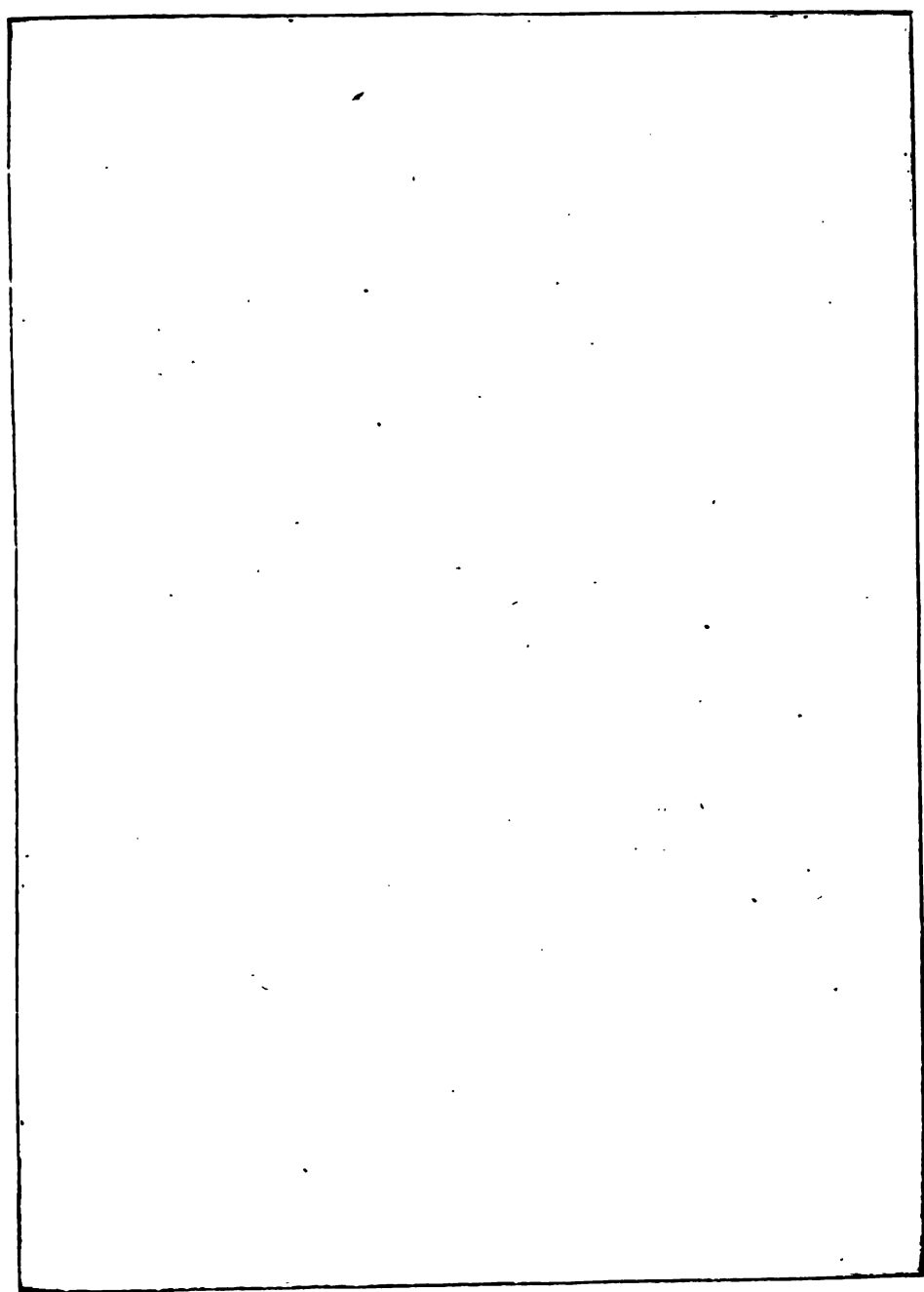
On entering this magnificent hall, the eye of the curious is naturally attracted and
receives

receives every gratification from an assemblage of the best disposed parts in the Gothic style of building, that could have been selected, and which are preserved with a degree of care and attention highly creditable to the members of this honorable society. The length of this noble room including the passage is about one hundred feet, the width about forty. The height of the roof which is of oak highly wrought, is well proportioned to the general dimensions of the building and leaves the eye of the critical observer perfectly satisfied. The roof consists of eight principal rafters projecting from the side walls to support it, they reach the summit by three different curves, are richly carved and moulded, and have at the extremity of each curve a bold pendant ornament.

There are also Gothic ribs springing from each of the principle rafters, that give a
richness









QUEEN

*Began to Reign
8. Mar. 1702
Lived 49 Years
Reigned 10 y. 4 m.
Died 1. D. 1714*

ANNE



GEORGE
*King of Great
and Ireland,*

D. G.
*Britain, France
etc*

DIEU ET MON DROIT

richness to the whole of the design. The spacious windows rising between each rafter, are decorated with coats of arms, in stained glass, of the various noblemen and gentlemen who have been members of this honorable society. The rebuilding of this elegant structure was begun in the year 1562, when the celebrated Plowden was constituted treasurer for this work: it was finished in 1572, four years after he quitted that office, but he voluntarily consented to superintend it till it was compleated. At the west end of this elegant hall is a spacious Gothic window decorated in the same style with those preceding, beneath which are several whole length portraits in oil, as large as life, viz. in the center, Charles I. on horseback, with his page holding his helmet, Charles II. and queen Ann on his right, and William III. and George I. on his left.

The portrait of Charles I. is undoubtedly

edly a copy after Van Dyke, which I had been informed, and that with an air of authority, was a performance of Sir Peter Lely, but on looking close into the picture, the touch and manner have nothing of that elegant and free style of penciling for which that great artist was so justly admired. — I should rather suppose it to have come from the hand of old Stone, who copied him frequently, yet never could attain the manner of his admired original, but always adopted a sombre and heavy tint by which his pictures may be easily distinguished. His companions the kings and queens who surround him have nothing but their robes of royal velvet to recommend them.

OVER the passage-entrance, is a handsome space allotted for the purposes of a music gallery, the use of which has long been discontinued: this gallery is equal in width to the hall, and about
 nine



Published by W. Sturton, 3, Pall Mall, 1794

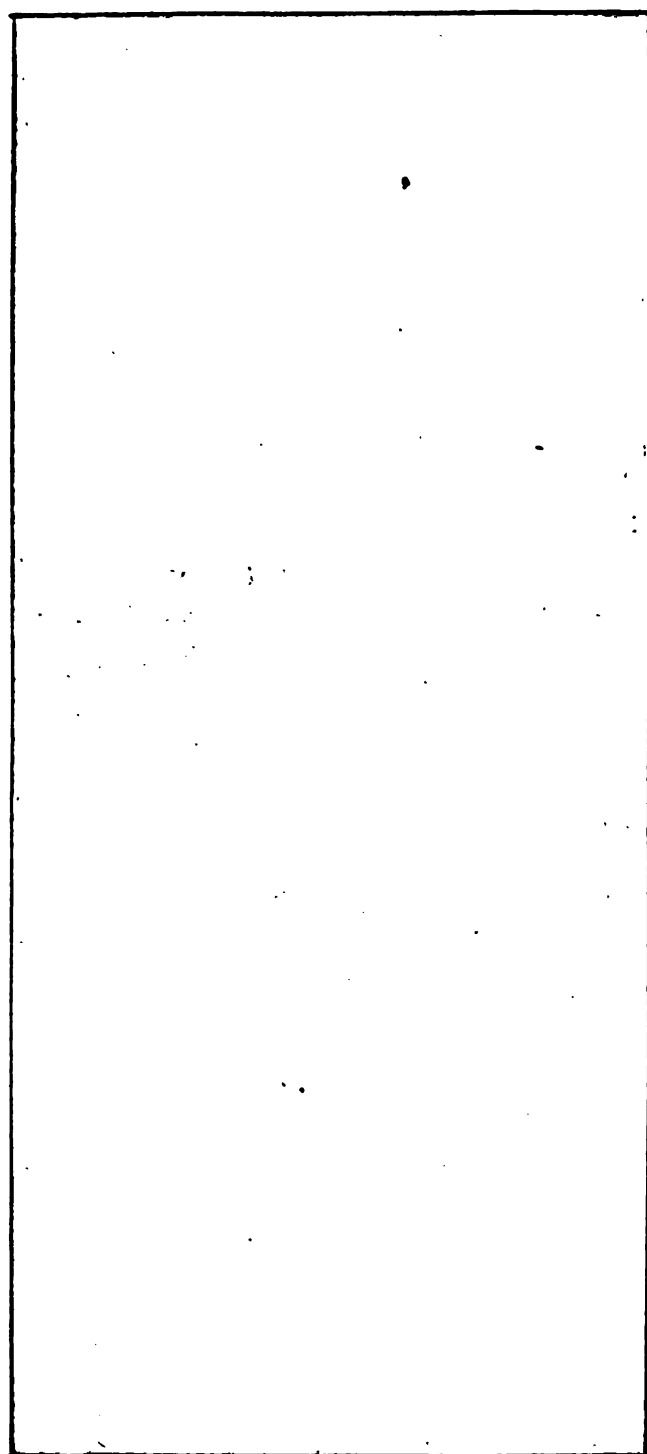
SIR PETER LE LY.

THIS illustrious painter, born in 1637, at Westphalia, in Germany, first studied at the Hague, and afterwards under De Grebber. At the age of twenty-four, the great encouragement which the polite arts received from Charles I. drew him over to England; and, pursuing the natural bent of his genius, he painted landscape with small figures, as well as historical subjects. But soon discovering the superior advantage to be derived from portraits, he made his inclination yield to his interest, and in a short time surpassed every competitor. He had early felt an inclination to finish his studies in Italy; but business crowded on him so fast, that he could never find leisure; and he contrived to supply that deficiency, by collecting all the best drawings, prints, and paintings, of the Italian school. It was by thus becoming conversant with the works of the greatest masters, that he formed his own admirable stile. In his correct draught, and beautiful colouring; and, particularly, in the graceful airs of his heads, the pleasing variety of his attitudes, and the easy and loose management of his draperies; he excelled most of his predecessors, and affords invaluable studies to succeeding artists.

He drew a portrait of Charles I. while that unfortunate monarch was a prisoner at Hampton Court; and Charles II. not only made him his principal painter, but conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was, indeed, a great favourite with Charles II. and was much respected by the first characters in the kingdom. Such, in short, was the extent of his professional engagements, that one of his domesticks was employed to write the names of the nobility who had taken hours for sitting; and, when any failed punctually to attend, they were placed at the bottom of the list, without the smallest regard to rank or sex.

Sir Peter Lely lived in prodigious splendor. He had a numerous retinue; kept an open table; and had a band of musick at his meals. He married a most beautiful English lady; and, having purchased an estate at Kew, frequently retired thither during the latter part of his life. He died in 1680; and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

It is remarked, that Sir Peter, in his faces, preserves a languishing air, and a drowsy sweetness peculiar to himself; but, whatever may be objected, his works are every where held in high estimation. The landscapes, in his pictures, are different from all others, and much better than most masters could produce: he was also a good historical painter; and his crayon drawings are so admirable, that they have been frequently judged the most valuable of his pieces, as being entirely done by his own hand, without any of that assistance which eminent masters occasionally receive in the subordinate parts.



nine feet deep; it is decorated with various pieces of armour, consisting of breast-plates, helmets, &c. which, though evidently not more ancient than the time of Charles II. ignorance and a love for the marvellous has, in the opinion of many, carried them back to the time of the Knights Templars, whom, they insisted, wore these identical pieces. In the seventeenth of Elizabeth, the screen beneath this gallery was erected. It is very richly carved in oak, with no regularity of order or style, but is in a kind of mongrel Gothic. It is supported by six Doric fluted pillars, an order very much in use at that period."

BENEATH the windows on each side of the hall, are ranged in small compartments in oak, the arms and names of the various readers, from Richard Swaine, in 1597, to the present period; they are still annually

M elected,

electd, and the place is preserved, but the lectures have long since been discontinued. Of the nature and duties attendant on the office of reader, we have treated at length in our description of the Temple; and it may perhaps not prove unentertaining to add something farther on those customs, as they were observed in this society.

THE readers are annually chosen by the Bench at their parliament-meeting on Friday before the feast of All Saints; and the parties so chosen are generally the two ancient cup-board men. They are the next day called to the bench-table, where they thenceforward take their commons, and bestow upon the rest of the benchers a certain portion of wine for their first welcome. Those who are put by their readings, are removed to the ancients table, where they also give a garnish of wine for their welcome; and they are thenceforth
freed

freed from all mootes and exercifes in the house, and likewise from the ceremony of *walking the old measures*, about the hall, at the times accustomed.

It may not be unentertaining to advert to the regulations in drefs, that took place in this society, in the reign of Philip and Mary.

In the fourth year of that reign it was ordered, that none of this society should thenceforth wear any great bryches in their hoses, made after the Dutch, Spanish, or Almon fashion; or lawnde upon their capps, or cut doublets, upon pain of three shillings and fourpence forfeiture for the first default, and the second time to be expelled the house. And in the 26th Elizabeth, the following orders for apparel were made.

1 THAT no great ruff should be worn.

M 2

2 NOR

2 NOR any white color in doublets or hosen.

3 NOR any facing of velvet in gownes, but by such as were of the bench.

4 THAT no gentleman should walk in the streets in their cloaks, but in gownes.

5 THAT no hat, or long, or curled hayr be worn.

6 NOR any gownes, but such as were of a fad color.

“ IN Charles I. reign, many regulations were made for the good government of the society of the Middle Temple, viz. that no foreigner or other, not of the societies, shall be permitted to lodge there, that no common attorney or foliciter be admitted, no utter barrister publicly to practice at any
bar

bar at Westminster, till he have been three years at the bar ; and that none be admitted to the bar, under eight years continuance, and who have kept exercises in the house, and at the Inns of Chancery, according to the orders of the house."

THERE are no lands nor revenues belonging to this house, to induce or encourage the student to study by means of a stipend or salary: which, says an old writer quaintly on the subject, " is the occasion that many a good wit, for lack of exhibition, is compelled to give over and forsake study, before he have any perfyte knowledge in the law, and to fall to practicing, and become a typler in the law." From the following remark of the same author, we may fairly presume, that at the time of which he speaks, the Inns of Court were by no means calculated for the study of the law. The students, he observes,

" have

“ have for the most part their studies and
 “ places of learning, so set that they are
 “ much troubled with the noise of walk-
 “ ing, and communication of them that be
 “ no learners; and in term time, they are
 “ so unquieted by clyents, and servants of
 “ clyents that resort to such as are attor-
 “ neys and practising, that the students
 “ may as quietly study in the open streets
 “ as in their studies. They likewise com-
 “ plain that they have no place to walk in,
 “ and talk and confer on their learnings,
 “ but in the church, which place all the
 “ term times, hath in it no more quietness
 “ than the peryse (purlieus) of Pawles,
 “ by occasion of the confluence of such as
 “ are suiters in the law.”

A TREASURER is yearly chosen by the
 elders of the house, who admit into the fel-
 lowship such as they may think proper, to
 gather

gather the yearly pensions and rents, and to pay all sums due from the society, &c. &c.

THE ancient custom of receiving such judges and serjeants at law as have belonged to this society, is somewhat curious and merits a place in this work.

“ ON the feast day of All Saints, after the two readers are chosen, as aforesaid, the judges and serjeants are waited upon at their chambers by two ancient barristers of the society to invite them to their feasts.

“ THE judges and serjeants attend, and before they take their places, two ancient utter barristers are appointed to wait on them, with basons and ewers of sweet water for the washing of their hands, and two other like ancient barristers with towels. The readers are bound to give their attendance to meet the judges, &c. at the lower end of the hall,
and

and to conduct them upwards. One of them, the ancient, bearing a white staff in his hand, the other a white rod, ushering in the meat and following the music. At these solemn feasts, the meat is brought to the table by the young gentlemen under the bar; one of the new readers receiving every dish from the gentleman who carried it, and placing it with due care on the table, while the other waits on the judges; and during the feast they both with solemn curtesies, welcome both the judges and serjeants. Dinner being ended, they wait on them, ushering them either into the garden or some other retiring place, until the hall be cleansed and prepared; and then they are again ushered into the hall, and placed in their rooms one after another. This being done the ancient of the two that hath the staff in his hand, stands at the upper end of the bar-table; and the other with the white rod placeth himself at the cupboard
in

in the middle of the hall, opposite to the judges, where the music being begun, he calleth twice the master of the revels; and at the second call, the ancient, with his white staff advanceth forward, and begins to lead the measures; followed first by the barristers, and then the gentlemen under the bar, all according to their several antiquities; and when one measure is ended, the reader at the cupboard calls for another, and so in order. All those who are in commons under the degree of benchers, are not to absent themselves from these solemn revels, under the forfeit of three shillings and fourpence; and those of the bar who are shewn to carry up wafers on grand days to the judges, and refuse, forfeit ten shillings; and the barristers that refuse to carry up bread and beer to the master of the bench, six and eightpence.

“ WHEN the last measure is dancing, the

N

reader

reader at the cupboard calls to one of the gentlemen of the bar, as he is walking or dancing with the rest, to give the judge a song, who forthwith begins the first line of any psalm as he thinks fittest ; after which all the rest of the company follow and sing with him. Whilst they are thus walking and singing, the reader with the white rod departs from the cupboard, and makes his choice of a competent number of utter-barristers, and as many under the bar, whom he takes into the buttery ; where there is delivered unto every barrister a towel with wafers in it, and unto every gentleman under the bar, a wooden bowl filled with ipocras, with which they march in order into the hall, the reader with his white rod going foremost. And when they come near to the half pace, opposite to the judges, the company divide themselves ; the one half standing on one side of the reader, the other on the other side ; and
then

then after a low solemn congee made, the gentlemen of the bar first carry the wafers, the rest with the new reader standing in their places. At their return they all make another solemn low congee; and then the gentlemen under the bar, carry their bowls of ipocras to the judges, and returning, when the judges have drank, they make the solemn congee, and so all depart, saving the new readers elect, who wait upon the judges until their departure; and then usher them down the hall unto the court-gate, where they take their leave of them. These grand feasts given to the judges and sergeants, are held twice in the year, viz. on All Saints and Candlemas Days. The expence of them is supported by the gentlemen of the house in their commons; no one to be exempt, if he be within the city, though not in commons; for in such case he is called *visus in villa*, and shall

pay half that week's commons wherein the feast-day happens, though he take none."

BESIDES these solemn revels, or measures aforefaid, they had wont to be entertained with post-revels, performed by the best sort of the young gentlemen of the society, at the beginning and end of the Christmas holidays. They consisted of galliards, corrañtees, and other dances; or else with stage-plays. These post-revels have long been disused, both at this and other Inns of Court.

WE cannot quit this venerable and magnificent structure, without expressing the satisfaction we receive on its happy escape from the conflagration of fire, that took place and devastated its whole vicinity in the reign of Charles II.

THE LIBRARY.

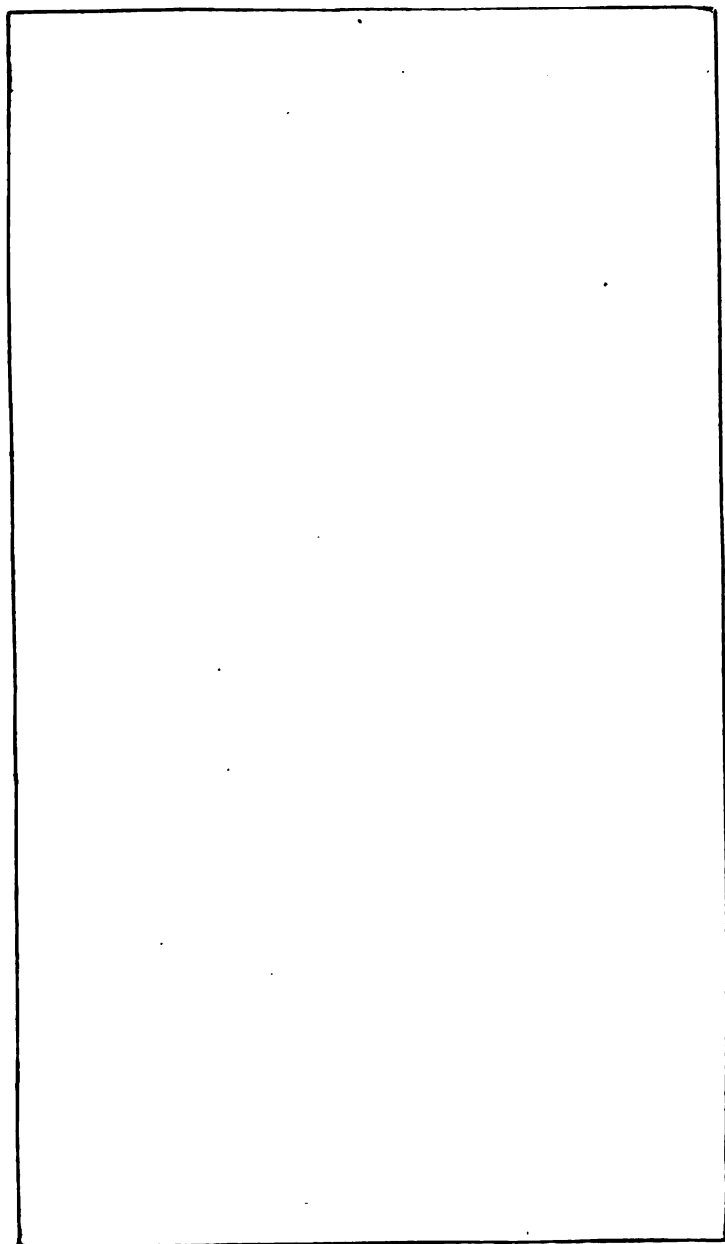
THIS building was erected, as appears from the date over the door of the staircase, in the year 1625. It contains a small number of ancient books: they were the bequest of Sir Robert Ashley, in the year 1641. The picture which hangs at the end of the room possesses some merit; and was by the late Sir William Musgrave supposed to be the portrait of Sir Robert Ashley: it is now much neglected. The library contains two globes, curious on account of their antiquity, being made in the reign of Elizabeth. To the lawyer of deep research, these volumes may perhaps afford much gratification; but the casual observer cannot fail to remark, from their extreme dirtiness, that they have been little perused in the present æra.

S E C T.





New Inn.
Del. from N. Ireland, March 31, 1893.





KING EDWARD THE VI.TH

SECT. VIII.

NEW INN.

THIS house was formerly a common *Hoftery*, or *Inne for Travailers*, and was known by the sign of the Blessed Virgin, and called Our Lady's Inn.

Stowe mentions, in vol. ii. p. 113, that the students of Strand Inn settled themselves—or as Pennant more quaintly expresses it, “ Nestled themselves in New “ Inn, when Strand Inn was pulled down “ in the reign of Edward VI. for the re- “ building Somerset palace.”

NEW INN was procured from Sir John
Fineux,

Fineux, knight, sometime lord chief justice of the King's-Bench, at the rent of six pounds per annum. This Inn is small; but the garden being neatly preserved, and its junction with that of Clement's Inn, gives it an appearance of greater consequence than it could otherwise challenge. The hall is modern, and tolerably well proportioned for its size; which, although small, is apparently too large for the society; as, within these few years, two commodious rooms have been added for more domestic and social purposes: the bow-windows of these apartments, projecting into the garden, give them a cool and pleasant appearance. This Inn forms a great thoroughfare into Clare-Market and its vicinity.

THE most remarkable circumstance relative to this Inn, and that which redounds to its honor, is the having had the credit of Sir Thomas More, as a student, in the reign
of

to face title Vol 1

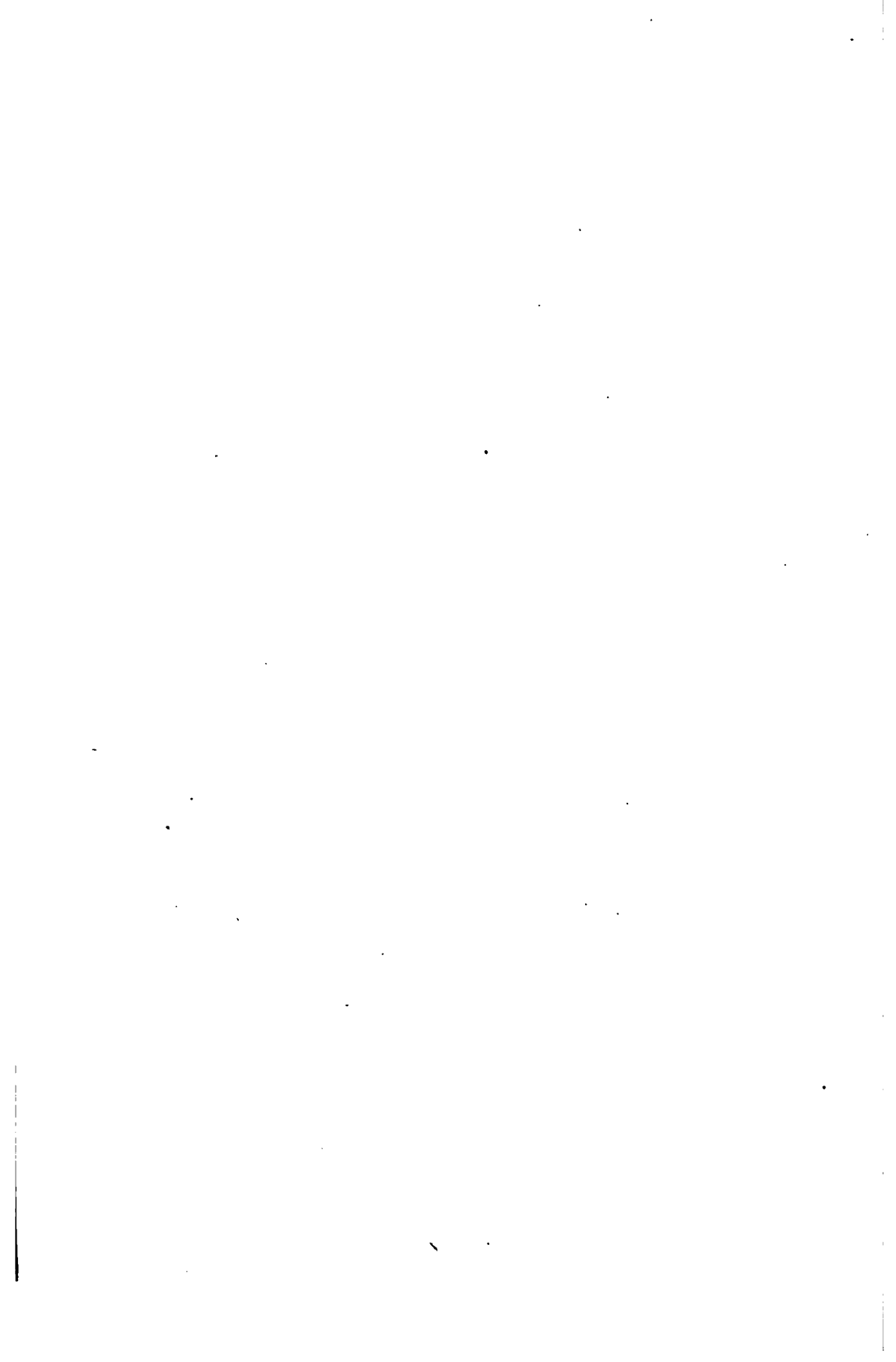


Hans Holbein junor

Philip Audinet sculpt

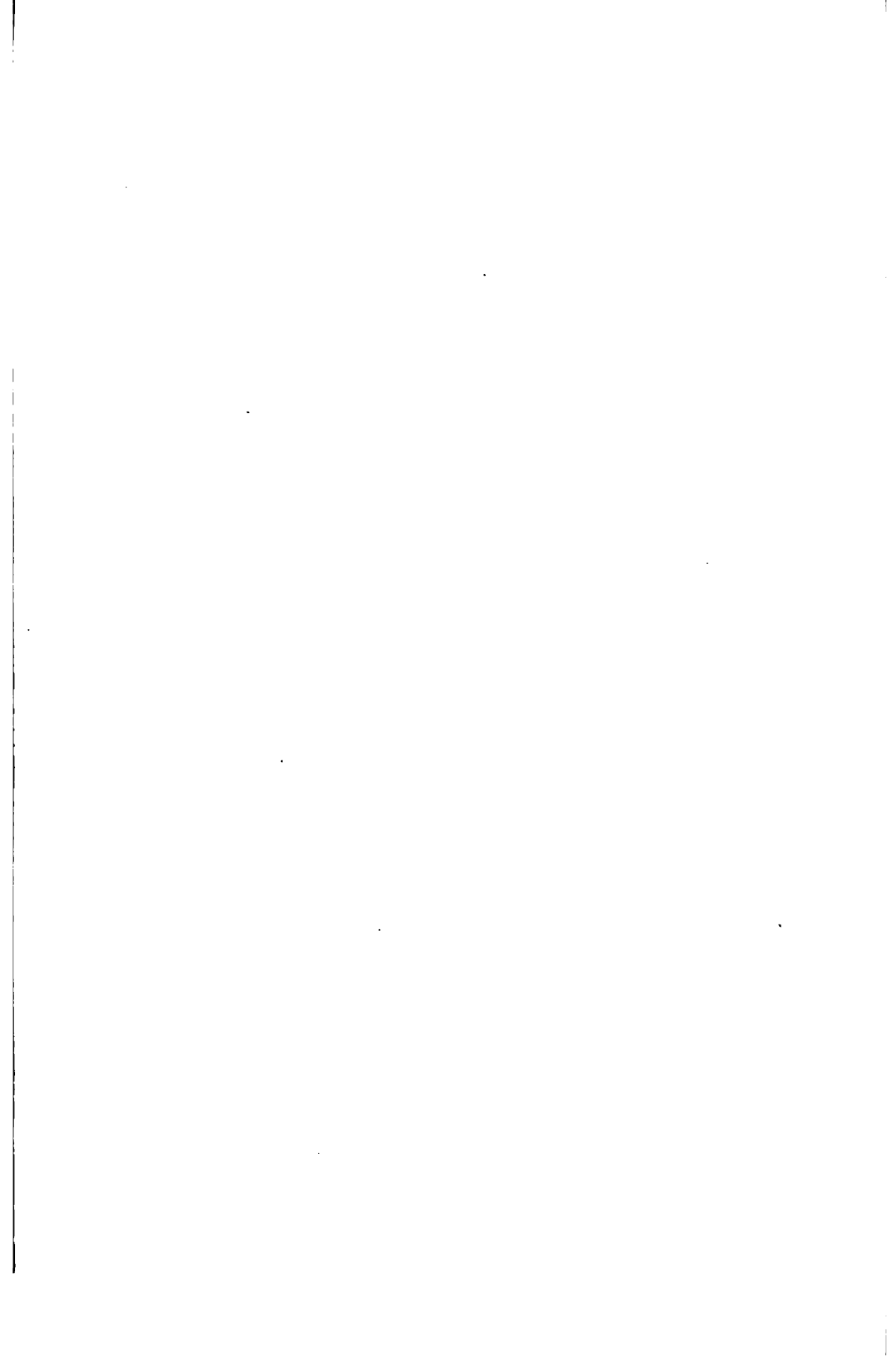


ye humble orator² & most bounden bedeman
Thomas More



of Henry the VIIth. before he entered as a fellow of Lincoln's Inn.

IN the foregoing sections we have adverted to the ceremony of mootyng, a custom long since in disuse except in *this* Inn; where about a year and a half since, we are informed, a mootyng took place, to the no small diversion of the passers by; who, from the gesticulation of the head, and tremulous motion of the impassioned gentlemen then mootyng, began to conjecture that some dangerous malady had seized on the members of the Inn, particularly the ancients.





St. Andrew del *

Lincoln Inn gate.

SECT. IX.

LINCOLN'S INN GATE, &c.

THIS venerable structure forms the grand entrance to Lincoln's Inn from Chancery Lane; or, as it was originally called, Chancellour's Lane, from the office of the rolls being situated there. This gateway consists of two wings, or square towers, with a handsome stone arch in the centre, in the Gothic style. The building is of black or dark grey bricks, intersecting each other nearly at right angles.

OVER the gateway are three circular compartments, containing in the centre the arms of England, encircled with the garter and its motto: "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

THE arms, on the dexter side, are those of Lacy, earl of Lincoln; and, on the sinister, those of Sir Thomas Lovell, knight of the garter. On a label beneath, in Arabic characters, is inscribed Anno Dom. 1518.

THE annexed wood-cut will give a faithful representation of the arms above mentioned.



OVER this entrance Oliver Cromwell is reported to have had chambers. By the register of the Inn, this gateway appears to have been begun several years before the
above

above date; for it is there recorded that,
 “ the hall was finished in the twenty-se-
 “ cond Henry VII. and in the following year
 “ they began to make bricks, and to con-
 “ tract with masons for the stone work of
 “ another fabric, viz. the great gate-house
 “ tower, unto which Sir Thomas Lovell,
 “ formerly a member of this society, but
 “ then treasurer of the household to king
 “ Henry VII. was a good benefactor. The
 “ timber for this purpose was brought by
 “ water from Henley upon Thames.” In the
 twenty-fourth Henry VII. they finished the
 library, “ as may appear by the charge in
 “ feeling of it; but the work of the gate-
 “ tower went slowly enough on; for till
 “ the ninth of Henry VIII. (the date of the
 “ inscription above) when Sir Thomas Lo-
 “ vell gave more money to forward it, no
 “ more mention is made of it.” This
 bounty appears to have excited emulation
 in the rest of the society to finish this un-
 dertaking;

dertaking; for two years afterwards, in 1520, all then in commons were taxed; and farther order made for the speedy payment of moneys, besides forty pounds, the sum allowed out of the public treasury of the house for perfecting this structure; which was completed in the twelfth Henry VIII. three years after the date of the inscription, the whole charge amounting to 153*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

It appears the materials used for making the brick and tile in this building, were dug out of a piece of ground called the Coneygarth, lying on the west side of the Inn; and that William Sultard then principle expeditor by his accounts, paid sixteen pounds seven shillings and five pence, for forty three cart loads of free stone; together with the wrought work of the chimnies, and carving the arms over the gate-way.

In the fourth Elizabeth, new directions
were





were given for making three thousand more bricks from the same spot; and Mr. Newdigate a member of the society was appointed surveyor thereof; and ten shillings was allowed to the panyerman in respect of his loss of the herbage of that place by reason of this brickmaking. These bricks, it appears, were made for the purpose of building a wall along the garden front towards Chancery Lane, which before was formed of clay. In the 34th of this reign, an order was passed in council for paving Chancery Lane with stone; the expence of which, as far as concerned this house and garden, amounted to forty-six pounds.

On entering the grand arch, the venerable buildings of the hall and chapel cannot fail to strike the attention of the antiquary; although it must be confessed they are both deficient in those elegancies and
enrich-

enrichments, that constitute the grandeur of our most admired Gothic structures.

THE chapel is from a design of Inigo Jones: it appears from the register of the Inn, that on the 22d of June, in the eighth of James, it was ordered that the old chapel, being then in a ruinous state and not large enough for the society, should be pulled down, and that a new one should be erected in the court where it stood: the adjacent chambers northward were all built about the same period. Notwithstanding this order, it does not appear that any thing further was done towards rebuilding the hall till 15th of James; when Mr. Spencer, Mr. Waltham, Mr. Selwyn, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Pyne, Mr. Wanderford, and Mr. Sanderson, or any two of them, were, by an order of their council, appointed to consider of materials for this chapel,
and





GEORGE MOUNTAIGNE.

Abt. of York, 1628.

Publish'd 1810, by W^m Richardson York House Strand.

and the model thereof was recommended to Inigo Jones, the king's surveyor-general, who having made a draft of it, estimated the charge of the same at 2000*l*.

TOWARDS defraying this expence, twenty-two of the benchers subscribed 186*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the year following, to complete the sum, it was agreed and ordered, that each of the masters of the bench and associates, should pay twenty pounds; every person at the bar of seven years standing twenty nobles; and each of the bar under that time five pounds; and each gentleman of the house under the bar forty shillings. Further voluntary contributions being made to the sums, the building went on, was finished within the space of five years, and was consecrated on Ascension Day, 1623, by George Mountain, bishop of London.

DR. John Donne, dean of St. Paul's
P **preached**

preached the sermon on this text: " Facta
 " sunt autem encænia Hierosolomis &
 " hyems erat & ambulabat Jesus in Templâ
 " in portico salomonis." John, chap. v.
 and x.

THIS chapel has recently undergone a thorough repair, under the conduct of one of our most skilful and justly esteemed architects; but whether from respect to its ancient design, or in conformity to the instruction he may have received from his employer, we are sorry to add, that he has left it defective in point of ornament. The parapet wall is ponderous in the extreme; and the necessity for raising the ground above the base of this building, has, by lowering the height of the cloyster, destroyed, in a great measure, the effect of the most beautiful part of it. These cloysters are regularly divided, and consist of six Gothic groined arches, which, though rather a flat curve,

curve, appear elegant; they are highly enriched with Gothic ribs, closely intersecting each other; and at these intersections are embellished with roses, shields, and various clustered decorations. The space between the bands which spring from the piers, is enriched with Gothic *tracorie*, which adds much to the general effect. We by no means approve of the modern introduction of the Tuscan pillar to support these groined arches; but we commend the additional iron railing to inclose this structure, which gives security and preservation to this most striking part of it. Within this cloyster was interred Thurleo, secretary of state to Oliver Cromwell; on a flat stone is this inscription:

Here lyes the Body
 of John Thurleo
 Esqr. Secretary of State
 to the Protector Oliver
 Cromwell & A Member
 of the Honble. Society. He
 Dyed Feby. 27th. 1667
 Here also lyeth the Body
 of Francis Brace, Esqr.
 a member of this Society.
 He was the Son of Francis
 Brace late of the Town of
 Bedford by Ann one of the
 Daughters and Coheirs
 of the said John Thurleo
 He dyed on the 6th. Day
 of April 1724 in the 34th
 Year of his age.

ON the first view, the inside of this cha-
 pel appears to want length, and to be lia-
 ble to the same objection which prevails
 against the exterior. In some instances
 simplicity constitutes elegance; but in Go-
 thic productions we are totally of a differ-
 ent opinion. I should conceive the *sombre*
 gloom, produced by the windows, which
 are

are of stained glass, must, even to the warmest admirers of monastic institutions, appear unpleasant : in some of these historical decorations there is undoubtedly much merit ; they consist of saints and apostles, many of them in appropriate and becoming attitudes ; but we do not think either the drawing or character generally well managed.

BENEATH these figures, and in the grand east window, are various coats of arms, well executed in modern stained glass ; and among them we observed those of the earls of Southampton, Pembroke, Bridgwater, Carlisle, Le De Spencer, Abergavenny, &c. &c. and of the various treasurers and members of this honorable society.

ON the absurd introduction of those unnatural beings, composed of the heads and wings of angels, which support the ribs of
the

the ceiling, we cannot help remarking, that however agreeable they may have been to the fashion of early times, we think them highly offensive to the taste of this more enlightened period.

THE pulpit and decorations of this chapel, are quite inconsistent with the style of the building ; and exhibit incongruity, too often to be met with in modern additions to ancient churches.

LINCOLN'S INN HALL was finished in the twenty-second year of the reign of Henry VIII.; of the outside we must observe that it is in a state of decay ; in other respects it can scarcely be considered an object worthy of criticism. The principal part of it is cased with stone, particularly the coigns ; the roof is in a sharp pitch and cumbrous in the extreme ; the turrets above are of timber and covered with lead ;
the





the smaller one appears to be coeval with the more ancient parts of the building, and was, according to the register of the Inn, thus described; as "the loover or lanthorn
 " set up in the sixth of Edward VI. and
 " the charge accounted for carpenter's work
 " and timber, 45s. smith for the vane, 8s.
 " the gilding thereof, 11s. plumber's work,
 " 7l. 10s. glazier's work, 31s." The arms on the lead are those of Lacy, earl of Lincoln, with Quincy and the earl of Chester; the date 1682, the period when the whole underwent a thorough repair.

FROM the interior of this hall, which is spacious and well proportioned, we received a higher gratification than from its exterior. The roof, as it now appears, being plaistered, is certainly of more modern date than the other parts of the building; and we have no doubt but that it was originally constructed of oak.

It

the avowed professors in that line, I venture to pronounce that there are very few indeed, and those not till of late years, who have, since Sir James Thornhill, arrived at much excellence, in that first branch of the art of historical painting: the cause may be, that the taste of the country does not tend to its encouragement.

It cannot be said that national incidents have not afforded matter for the pencil of the artist; since no country has ever exhibited more eminent instances of patriotic magnanimity.

THIS picture, by Mr. Hogarth, was hung up in 1750; and appears to have been provided for the hall, by a legacy of the late Mr. Wyndham. The subject is the apostle St. Paul before Felix; about which much abuse hath been levelled, and much criticism exerted. The general grouping

ing of the figures is not ill, nor is that of the apostle ungraceful. The pitiful critique, that his hand was improperly placed before Drusilla, the wife of Felix, would never have entered into the head of the most rigid caviller, had it not been a most prevalent opinion, that Hogarth never could be serious on any subject whatever; we must candidly say, that though we have frequently viewed the picture, in the full recollection of this remark, yet the effect of it was never forcibly felt, whether the artist considered this criticism as just or not. One of the greatest faults in the painting is the *sombre*, or rather black tints in the shadowy parts; a style of colouring inconsistent with nature, and never introduced by Hogarth in his smaller and more highly finished productions; it is however certain, that in one of the prints from this picture, he totally expunged the figure of Drusilla.

DR. Joseph Warton, in his Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, made some strange blunders with regard to the print published from this picture; confounding the subject with several others from the pencil of this artist; at the same time we must do him the justice to acknowledge, that on being convinced of his error, he with much liberality confessed his mistake; observing, at the same time, "That he had rather appear a man of candour, than the best critic that ever lived."

BEFORE we quit the first court in Lincoln's Inn, we cannot avoid looking round and observing, that the two ancient structures on which we have been remarking, are most happily contrasted by the neighboring octagon towers, the pointed gables, and more particularly by the ancient gate at its entrance, which altogether combine to furnish a very interesting scene.

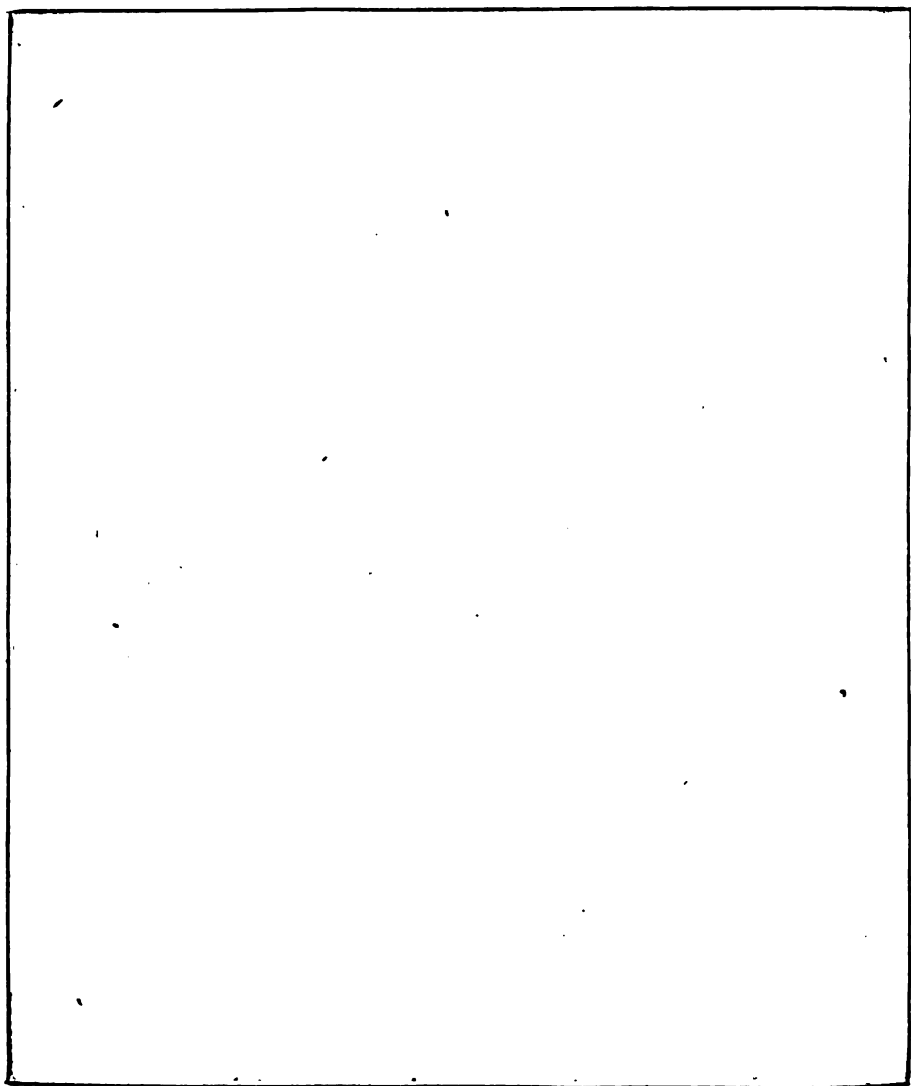
PASSING



N. Dole p. 1727

Engraved by J. Smith

ALEXANDER POPE





S. Ireland del.

Stone Buildings Lincoln's Inn

Pub. by S. Ireland 1793. 34. 10. 00.

PASSING the west side of the hall, we find little in its form to attract attention; but, as we approach the gardens, the eye is happily relieved with an extensive space of ground, well laid out and carefully attended to; contributing no less to the health of its vicinity, than gratifying to the admirer of simple nature. This scene is rendered magnificent by the recently erected edifice, known by the appellation of Stone Buildings; a handsome structure, which was designed by the late Sir Robert Taylor, and is faced with Portland stone. It forms only a part of a more spacious design, one wing only at the north end being finished. This wing consists of six Corinthian columns, with two pilasters at the angles, supporting a regular entablature and pediment.

THE basement consists of a rustic arcade, which is continued along the whole range
of

of buildings, finishing at the top with a handsome balustrade. The six clerks and register office, run parallel with this building, and front Chancery Lane. The ancient brick buildings, contiguous to this spot, were principally erected about the 8th or 9th year of James I.; and from their great contrast in style, give (if we may be allowed the expression) a degree of color and character, producing an additional effect on the grandeur of the Roman design we have just been contemplating.

A CIRCUMSTANCE occurred on the 23d of January, 1790, relative to these offices, worthy of being recorded. They were roofed with thin sheets of copper, which, by the violence of the wind, in a most tremendous storm, were rooted up and carried across Chancery Lane into Southampton Buildings; happily no person received any damage.

By

By the inscription on the sundial opposite the gardens, we are informed that our present chancellor of the exchequer was a member of this honorable society, and its treasurer in 1794.

Tr.

Rt. Honble

W. P.

1794.

Qua redit nescitis horam.

From the terrace of the gardens, we are presented with a noble and spacious view of Lincoln's Inn Fields, one of the largest squares in Europe. In 1618, this spot was, by a commission from the king, entrusted to the lord chancellor Bacon, the earls of Worcester, Pembroke, Arundel, &c. In this commission it was stated, that the ground, called Lincoln's Inn Fields, was much planted round with dwelling houses and lodgings of noblemen and gentlemen of quality; but,
at

at the same time, it was deformed by cottages and mean buildings, encroachments on the fields, and nuisances to the neighborhood. The commission was therefore to reform those grievances, and to frame and reduce those fields, called cup-fields and purse-fields; both for sweetness, conformity, and comeliness, into such walks, partitions, or other plots, and in such sort, manner, and form, both for public health and pleasure, as by the said Inigo Jones is, or shall be drawn, by way of map. Thus authorised, Inigo drew the ground plot, and gave it the exact dimensions of one of the pyramids of Egypt. Lindsey house on the west side, and most of the buildings in that row, were designed from the plans of this great artist; and here we cannot but regret, that the whole square was not finished by the same masterly hand. This was most probably occasioned by a jarring of interests, which too frequently occurs in this country on similar occasions; for
it

it is no easy matter to unite the public sentiments for either ornament or convenience, where private property is concerned.

For many years after the death of Inigo Jones, this place continued in a state of neglect and ruin; at present it is certainly rescued from any such disgrace, and presents a grand display of national wealth, with no small degree of taste in the application of it. Before Lincoln's Inn Fields was railed in, they used to break horses on this spot; and Sir Joseph Jekyll, about the year 1740, having been active in bringing a bill into parliament to raise the price of gin, became very obnoxious to the poor; and when walking one day in the fields, at the time of breaking in the horses, the populace threw him down and trampled on him; from which treatment his life was in great danger. I am informed, though I do not remember the circumstance, that in one of

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Ho-

Hogarth's prints, a low character is represented as chalking upon a wall the letters Sir J. J. and drawing a gibbet under them; in allusion, perhaps, to the aversion of the above mentioned baronet to the favorite liquor of the inferior orders of society.

It is much to be regretted, that, as a public convenience, there are not regular avenues at each corner of this grand square; or that the objection to the additional noise of carriages and carts, made, as I am informed, by its inhabitants, should weigh against the advantages to be derived from an improvement so beneficial to the streets in its vicinity. Quitting the spacious buildings of this extensive Inn, we cannot pass what is called the New Square, without paying due attention to the handsome and commodious buildings which compose the three sides of it; though we are concerned to find one of the specimens of false taste,

apper-

appertaining to the last age, still maintains a situation in its centre : we allude to a Liputian column, surmounted with a kind of extinguisher, with a cluster of dirty urchins, totally unemployed at its base. Having remarked on the principal buildings and objects worthy commendation or censure, as they now present themselves, it may reasonably be expected we should advert to the original foundation of these buildings, their orders for their government, public expences, revels, &c. &c.

LINCOLN'S INN was originally built by Ralph Nevil, bishop of Chichester, in the reign of Henry III. on a piece of ground and a garden which he obtained of that monarch ; together with part of the monastery of the Dominicans, or Black Friars, then situated in Holborn.

THIS monastery was afterwards erected

on the spot which at present retains its name.

ON the demise of the bishop, about the year 1312, it was occupied by one Richard de Wihty, commonly called saint Richard. In the beginning of the reign of Edward II. Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, became possessed of these premises, from whose title it derives its present appellation. Tradition says, and it has not been contradicted on any authority, that this earl of Lincoln, being a person well affected to the laws, first induced the students of that honorable profession to settle in this spot. From the register of the Inn, it appears that the succeeding bishops of Chichester, in whose possession it remained, granted leases to the students in the law reserving to themselves certain rent and lodgings on their coming to London. In the reign of Henry VII. we find a lease granted by Robert Sherbone, bishop of Chichester,

chester, to one William Syliard, a student of this Inn; afterwards one of the ushers of the bed-chamber to Henry VIII. The lease was for ninety-nine years, at the rent of six pounds, thirteen shillings, and fourpence, which lease expired in 1634.

AFTER this lease was granted, Richard Sampson, one of the succeeding bishops of that see, did, by his deed, bearing date July 28, 1536, pass the inheritance thereof, and of the garden called Cotterell Garden, or Cony-garth, to the said William Syliard, and Eustace his brother; which grant was confirmed by the dean and chapter of Chichester, the 1st of August next ensuing. Eustace surviving his brother, was succeeded by Edward his son; who, by deed bearing date the 12th of November, in the 22d of Elizabeth, in consideration of the sum of five hundred and twenty pounds, conveyed to Richard Kingsmill, and the rest of the
then

then benchers, this house, garden, &c. in fee; whereupon a fine was levied by him on Sir Edward and his wife.

ON the admission of every member to this Inn, the following oath was administered; it appears to be the most ancient existing, and bears date 1439, in the 18th of Henry VI.

“ FOR the better promotion of learning, it was established in the third and fourth of Philip and Mary, that no one should be admitted into the fellowship of this house, who had not, for the space of one year before, belonged to an Inn of Court.”

BUT it appears that this order was not strictly attended to; for in the 7th of Elizabeth, they imposed a fine of five marks upon every person who had been admitted, without

out having been of an Inn of Chancery. One exception, about three years afterwards, was made to this order, in favor of the utter barristers of Furnival's Inn and Thavie's Inn. As they were the proper houses of this Inn, as the register expresses, after one year's continuance, they shall be admitted for four marks; and that having mooted these two vacations at the upper bar, they should pay for their admissions only thirteen shillings and fourpence; but that any utter barrister, of any other Inn of Chancery, should pay twenty shillings. In the reign of Charles I. it was found that some attornies and common solicitors having obtained admittance into this society, which was esteemed no small disparagement; it was in a council, held on the 4th of June, in the 11th of that reign, ordered, that none such should in future be admitted; and to prevent, as they term it, this abuse, they further ordered, that if any gentleman should, after his admittance,

mittance, become an attorney, or common solicitor, his admittance should be *ipso facto* void. For the better advancement of learning in the 6th of Edward IV. an order was made, that all the members of this society, so soon as they should be called to the bar, or admitted to the bench, should keep six whole vacations within three years, immediately ensuing such their admission to the bench ; and that they should be personally present at the readings, three in every vacation, for the first week wherein the same lecture was to begin ; and that every member should swear upon the Holy Evangelists, to keep the vacations, in all points whatever, excepting sickness, or sickness of his or their fathers, mothers, or wives, or any suits, pleadings of assize, or *nisi prius*, relating to them, &c. upon pain of twenty shillings for every default in the premises.

GREAT attention was paid to the decency

tency of the apparel of the fellows of this Inn, as appears from the register of this house. In the 23d of Henry VIII. it was ordered in council, " That no gentleman
 " should wear any cut or hose, bryches, or
 " parfid doublet, upon pain of putting out
 " of the house ; and in the 1st of Philip
 " and Mary, so strict were they in their
 " regulations as to drefs, that one Mr.
 " Wyde was fined at five groats, for going
 " in his study gown to Cheapside, on a
 " Sunday, at ten in the forenoon." And
 in the 30th of Elizabeth it was ordered,
 " That if any fellow of this house wear
 " long hair, beards, or great ruffs, he should
 " also be put out of commons, and pay
 " such a fine as the master of the bench
 " should assess. Or should any one of this
 " house, wear within its precinct any cloak,
 " boots, or spurs, he should be fined five
 " shillings for the said offence." In the
 33d of Henry VIII. strict orders were made,

“ That no fellow should wear a beard at
“ his repast, under penalty of paying dou-
“ ble commons.” And in the 1st of Mary,
the aversion to this excrescence appears to
have been carried still further ; for every
one “ Who had a beard at meals was com-
“ pelled to pay 12d. and if not shaven
“ every day, to be put out of commons.”
Elizabeth’s aversion was still greater ; for in
the 11th of her reign, it was ordered, “ That
“ no fellow of this house, should wear any
“ beard above a fortnight growth, under the
“ penalty of three shillings and fourpence
“ for the first offence, six and eightpence
“ for the second, to be paid and cast with
“ his commons, and for the third offence,
“ to be banished the house.”

BUT the next year the fashion of wear-
ing beards grew very prevalent ; for all orders
touching beards were made void and repeal-
ed. In the 1st of Elizabeth, it was ordered,
“ That

“ That no fellow of this society should wear
“ any sword or buckler, or cause any to be
“ borne after him into the town, nor should
“ any rapiers be worn in this house, by any
“ of the society.” In the 18th of James it
was ordered, “ That no precedence of their
“ ancients, that no benchman being knighted,
“ or made a master of the chancery, &c.
“ should take place within the house, but
“ in the cause of antiquity, and not other-
“ wise.”

IN the 23d of Elizabeth it was ordered,
that all the sportings, late watchings, and
exercises, before that time used annually on
the hunting night, should be discontinued ;
and also, that their going on a certain day
to Kentish town, and dining there with
sports and assemblies, as had been the cus-
tom, should no more be exercised.

NOTWITHSTANDING these restrictions,

this Inn has been famed for its munificence in public revels and great solemnities.

THE earliest of them that is recorded, was in the 7th of Edward IV. at the jousts then held in Smithfield, betwixt Wydevile, lord Scales, and the bastard son of the duke of Burgundy; when each of the four Inns of Court were, by a mandate received from the king, to furnish out four armed men for the king's guard; and scaffold to be set up to see the ceremony, and the charges of all to be borne by a rate.

THE next solemnity we read of, was at the coronation of Henry VIII. in honor of which this Inn furnished a hoghead of claret wine, price twenty shillings; and laid out five pounds in making of scaffolds at Westminster, to stand on for view of the jousts and tiltings which were then exercised.

IN



IN the 11th of James, a masque was presented by this society before the king, at the marriage of the lady Elizabeth, his daughter, to the prince elector palatine of the Rhine; which cost no less a sum than one thousand and eighty-six pounds, eight shillings and elevenpence.

IN the 14th of the same reign, at the creation of the most illustrious Charles, prince of Wales, the benchers of this Inn agreed upon a taxation of forty shillings, every barrister thirty shillings, under seven years twenty shillings, and every gentleman thirteen shillings and fourpence, towards defraying the charge of the performance at the barriers, in honor of that great solemnity.

LINCOLN'S INN, likewise, took the lead of the other Inns in the famous masque, which was presented to Charles I. at Christmas, in the 9th year of his reign. The total charge

charge of which was defrayed by this Inn, and amounted to two thousand four hundred pounds ; to support which, each bench-er paid six pounds, an utter barrister above seven years standing three pounds, under seven years forty shillings, and every gentleman twenty shillings. In return for this munificence, king Charles I. besides returning his thanks, invited one hundred and twenty gentlemen of the Inns, to the next grand masque at Whitehall.

DANCINGS, and other similar amusements, were allowed here in very early days, for the recreation of the students, and as conducing to the making of gentlemen more fit for their studies at other times ; and in the 7th of James, it appears the under barristers were, by decimation, put out of commons, as an example, for that the bar refused to dance on the Candlemas Day preceding.

THESE

THESE dancings were called revels, and were allowed four times in the year, viz. one at the feast of Allhalloun, another at the feast of St. Erkenwal, the third at the feast of the Purification of our Lady, and the fourth on Midsummer Day. One person was yearly elected director of these pastimes, who was called master of the revels. It appears, that in the 8th of Elizabeth, the musicians who attended these revels had their stipends increased double, from three shillings and fourpence, to six and eightpence, &c.

GRAND CHRISTMASSES were held here, as well as in the Middle Temple; the first of which that we find registered, was in the 9th of Henry VIII. when it was agreed and ordained, “ That he who should be chosen
 “ king on Christmas Day, ought to occupy
 “ the room if he were then present; and,
 “ in his absence, the marshall for the time
 “ being, by the advice of the utter bar-
 “ risters

“ risters present, to name another. And
 “ on New Year’s Day, the marshall shall sit
 “ as king, and teach the young gentlemen
 “ to do service; and that the king of
 “ cockneys should sit on Childermas Day,
 “ and have due service; and that he and all
 “ his officers should use honest manners and
 “ good order, without any waste or destruc-
 “ tion making in wine, brawn, chely, or
 “ other vitails; and that the said king of
 “ cockneys, ne none of his officers medyl,
 “ neither in the buttery, nor in the stuard
 “ of Christmas, his office, upon pain of
 “ forty shillings for every such meddling.
 “ And lastly, that Jack Straw, and all his
 “ adherents, should thenceforth be utterly
 “ banished, and no more to be used in this
 “ house; upon pain to forfeit for every time
 “ five pounds, to be levied on every fellow
 “ happening to offend against this rule.”

IN the steward’s office is the admission
 book,

book, from 1671 to 1673, containing the following curious account of a visit paid to Lincoln's Inn, by Charles II. and his court. As it tends to display the hospitality of that period, I have inserted it at length. What adds to the curiosity of this account, is, that the king and nobility present entered their names with their own hands; and, if we may judge from the appearance of the writing, many of them, and particularly Killigrew, the jester, were a little *non compos mentis*.

“ A NARRATIVE of the kings majesties reception and entertainment att Lincolnes Inne, the nyne and twentieth day of February, 1761.”

“ SIR FRANCIS GOODERICKE, knight, one of his majesties learned counsell at law, and solicitor generall to his royal highnesse the duke of Yorke, being reader of this society of Lincolnes Inn for the Lent reading,

T

in

in the year 1671, having invited the king, his royal highnesse, and prince Rupert, and diverse of the nobilitie, to dine in Lincolnes Inne hall, on such day of his reading as his majestie should make choice off; his majestie was pleased to appoint Thursday, the 29th of February, 1671. And accordingly that day his majestie, together with his said royal highnesse, and his highnesse prince Rupert, being also attended by the duke of Monmouth, the duke of Richmond, the earles of Manchester, Bath, and Anglesea, the lord viscount Halifax, lord bishop of Ely, lord Newport, lord Henry Howard, and divers others of great qualitie, came to Lincolnes Inne; his majestie made his entrance thro' the garden, att the great gate opening into Chancery Lane, next to Holborne, where Mr. Reader, and the rest of the benchers and associates, waited his coming, and attended his majestie up to the tarras walke, next the field, and for through the garden;

the

the trumpetts and kettle drums, from the leads over the highest bay window, in the middle of the garden building, founding all the while. And from the garden, his majestie went to the new councell chamber; the barristers and students, in their gownes, standing in a rowe on each side, between the garden and the councell chamber; after a little rest, his majestie viewed the chappell, returning agayne to the councell chamber; from thence as soon as his table (being placed upon the ascent att the upper end of the hall, and railed in) was furnished, his majestie was brought into the hall, where his majestie fate under his canopy of state, being served by the reader as server upon his knee, with the towell before he did eat; his royal highnesse sitting att the end of the table, on his right hand, and prince Rupert att the other end. The dukes and lords, and other his majesties attendants of qualitie, after some short

tyme of waiting, had leave from his majestie to sitt downe to dinnar, att tables prepared for them on each side of the hall. The reader, and some of the benchers, to witt, Sir Thomas Beverley, master of requests to his majestie, Sir Robert Atkins, knight of the bath, all the time of his majesties dining, waiting neere his majesties chairs; and four other of the benchers, Mr. Day, Mr. Pedley, Mr. Stote, and Mr. Manby, with white staffes, waited as controllers of the hall, to keep good order; and above fifty of the barristers and students, the most part of them attending as waiters, and carrying up his majesties meat, which was served upon the knee; the rest of the barristers and students waiting upon the lords att their table. The three courtes, wherein were exceeding great plenty and variety of dishes, and after them a most liberal banquet, was served up by the said barristers and students, and delivered by
 them,

them, upon their knees, att the kings table; the musick, consisting of his majesties violins, playing all the tyme of dinnar in the gallery, att the lower end of the hall. Towards the end of dinnar, his majestie, to doe a transcendant honour and grace to this society, and to expresse his most gracious acceptance of their humble duty and affection towards him, was pleased to demand the booke of admittances to be brought to him, and, with his owne hand, entred his royall name therein; most graciously condescending to make himself a member thereof; which high and extraordinary favour was instantly acknowledged by all the members of this society, then attending on his majestie, with all possible joy, and received with the greatest and most humble expressions of gratitude; itt being an example not preceded by any former king of this realme, his royal highnesse and prince Rupert followed this great and
highest

highest example; as also the dukes and other lords, who, before his majesties rising from dinnar, borrowed gownes of the students and put them on, and, in those gownes, waited on his majestie, with which his majestie was much delighted: and his majestie, thro' his owne most obliging favour, vouchsafed to itt, having made himselfe more neerely and intimately concerned for the good of this society, was pleased himselfe to begin a health to the welfare thereof, and to cause itt to be pledged in his owne presence; immediately gave the reader leave to drink his majesties health, and to begin to his royal highnesse. Then rising from dinnar, he was agayne attended to the new councill chamber, where he conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Nicholas Pedley and Mr. Richard Stote, two of the benchers, who had in their turns beene readers of this house; as also upon Mr. James Butler, one of the barristers,

barristers, and Mr. Francis Darrell, one of the students ; that for every degree and order of the society might have a signall testimony of his majesties high favour, his majestie, upon his departure, made large expressions of his most gracious acceptance of the enterteynment, and returned his thanks to the reader, and was pleased to signify the great respect and esteem he should ever have for the society."

" THE gentlemen of the horse guards, yeomen of the guard, and other inferior attendants, were bountifully enterteyned at the costs and charges also of the reader. The gentlemen of the horse guards dined in the old councill chamber; the yeomen of the guards in Mr. Day's chamber; and the ——— men and lacquies in the gardener's house, to all their contentment."

" ON Saturday following, Mr. Reader,
Sir

Sir Robert Atkins, Sir Nicholas Pédley, and Sir Richard Stote, benchers and readers of Lincoln's Inn, waited on his majestie att Whitehall ; being conducted to his majesties presence, by the earle of Bath, and gave most humble thanks for that high and transcendant honour, he had beene pleased to vouchsafe to this society ; which was graciously received by his majestie, and did the said benchers the honour to kisse his hand."

In 1658, we find a bequest made by Mr. Henry Colfer, of Lincoln's Inn, who, by his will, devised 20s. monthly, for ever, for a sermon to be preached in Lincoln's Inn chapel, " By some *suffering*, yet sound and " learned divine ;" together with the residue of 20*l.* annually, for certain charitable purposes. This will was declared valid, by Mr. Glynn and Sir Matthew Hale ; being
written

written all in the testator's own hand, though without subscribing witnesses.

AND in 1754, Christopher Tancred, Esq. died, and bequeathed a certain sum for the education of twelve young men ; four in divinity, four in physic, at Cambridge ; and four in the study of the common law, at Lincoln's Inn ; where an annual Latin oration is made in the hall, in commemoration of the several donations and charities founded by the said will.

IN Henry the Eighth's time, a student was expelled, for " Taking away the light " before the image of St. John, in the hall, " and hanging, instead thereof, a horse's " head, in despite of the saint."

IN the third of Charles I. a letter was written, from the high commission, to the masters of the bench ; inclosing a process

U

against

against Mr. William Prynne, a student of Lincoln's Inn, for publishing a libel.

THE benchers on this waited on the bishop of London, with thanks for the respect shown to this society, and leaving it to their wisdom to act as they may think fit.

MR. Prynne was, by a long and severe order, 10th of Charles, setting forth his censure in the star chamber, for writing "Histrio Mastrix," expelled; but, by an order of the house of commons, 20th of May, 1641, he was restored to his antiquity and chamber in Lincoln's Inn, *nem. con.* and the above order of 10th of Charles appears expunged.

IN 1707, William Martin, Esq. by his will, bequeathed 2000*l.* to the society of Lincoln's Inn.

To

To contrast the contracted notions of former times, with the candor of the present, we need only advert to an ancient order, now obsolete, rescinded, and disregarded, viz. "That in the 16th of Henry " VI. no Irishmen were to be admitted into " the society;" and, in the 2d of Philip and Mary, a chamber, called the Dove House, was appropriated for them, which was also called the Irishman's Chamber.

IN 1768, a lecture, in the form of sermons, was founded by the bishop of Gloucester * (late preacher to this society) for proving the truth of the Christian religion, from the completion of the prophecies in the Old and New Testament, which relate to the Christian church, especially the apostacy of papal Rome. And the bishop requested that the Rev. Mr. Hurd (the

* Warburton.

preacher of the society) and all succeeding lecturers, may have leave to preach the same annually, on the first Sunday after Michaelmas Term, and the first Sunday before and after Hilary Term. It was ordered, that Mr. Yorke would be pleased to signify to the bishop, the just sense entertained by the masters of the bench, of his lordship's attention and regard to this society on this occasion.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

ADJOINING the steward's office, is thirty feet long, and fifteen broad, contains many old prints, neatly framed, of the lord chancellors. It is a well formed room, on the ground-floor overlooking the garden.

THE

THE chapel was lately repaired at the charge of 7000*l.* under the direction of Mr. Wyatt.

THE LIBRARY.

THIS ancient and honorable society have selected, for their valuable and extensive library, an elegant suite of apartments; consisting of four rooms on the ground-floor, No. 2, Stone Buildings, three of which command a pleasant view of the gardens.

IN this collection (which includes upwards of 8000 volumes) are many rare and valuable books, in the most perfect condition. The excellent order in which they are ranged, and the extreme neatness that prevails throughout the apartments, reflects
great

great honor on those who have the superintendence of them ; and we cannot omit expressing our obligation to the gentleman, through whose politeness we are indebted for every degree of information we required.

THERE are two portraits in the principal apartment ; that over the chimney-piece, to the left of the entrance, is well painted, and represents Sir Richard Rainsford, lord chief justice in the reign of Charles I. ; the other, which hangs between the windows, is a portrait of Sir John Franklin, master in ordinary of the court of chancery, who, by the inscription, appears to have died in 1707. There are, besides, some fine Italian drawings, and copies in miniature, of the celebrated Venus, by Titian, and other Italian masters.

THE second chamber contains some very
good



Harding del.

E. Harding Jr.

S^r RICH^d RAINSFORD

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Rainsford Esq.

Pub^d Nov. 1. 1796 by E & S Harding Pall Mall

good pictures; among which, that of the Virgin and Child appears, in point of design, to possess no small degree of merit. Between the windows is a very singular three-quarter portrait, representing a handsome woman loosely attired, holding in her hand a bleeding heart, pierced through with a dart; in the back-ground are two small figures, representing Mars and Venus; applicable, no doubt, to the subject of the picture, which seems very ancient, and is extremely dirty; unfortunately the name of the lady is not known.

THE drawings, in this apartment, are by the same Italian masters, as those we before noticed. In this room there are also two large globes, apparently of Elizabeth's time; they are so much defaced, as to be perfectly useless in the present day.

THERE

THERE is also a three-quarter portrait, in the third chamber, of the famous judge Hales, who bequeathed to this honorable society all his valuable manuscripts, and, in the fourth apartment, hangs a good picture of the late lord Mansfield, chief justice of the King's Bench, and five old pictures, on the subject of Christ at Emmaus. In an alcove, at the further end of this room, stands a beautiful marble bust of the great Cicero. There are also several pictures, of whose merit nothing can be ascertained, as they are totally obscured with dirt.

MR. John Nethervale, a fellow of Lincoln's Inn, by his will, 20th of Henry VII. left forty marks to the society, for erecting or founding a library, the chaplain of the society, for the time being, to say masses for the rest of his soul, every Friday, for ever.

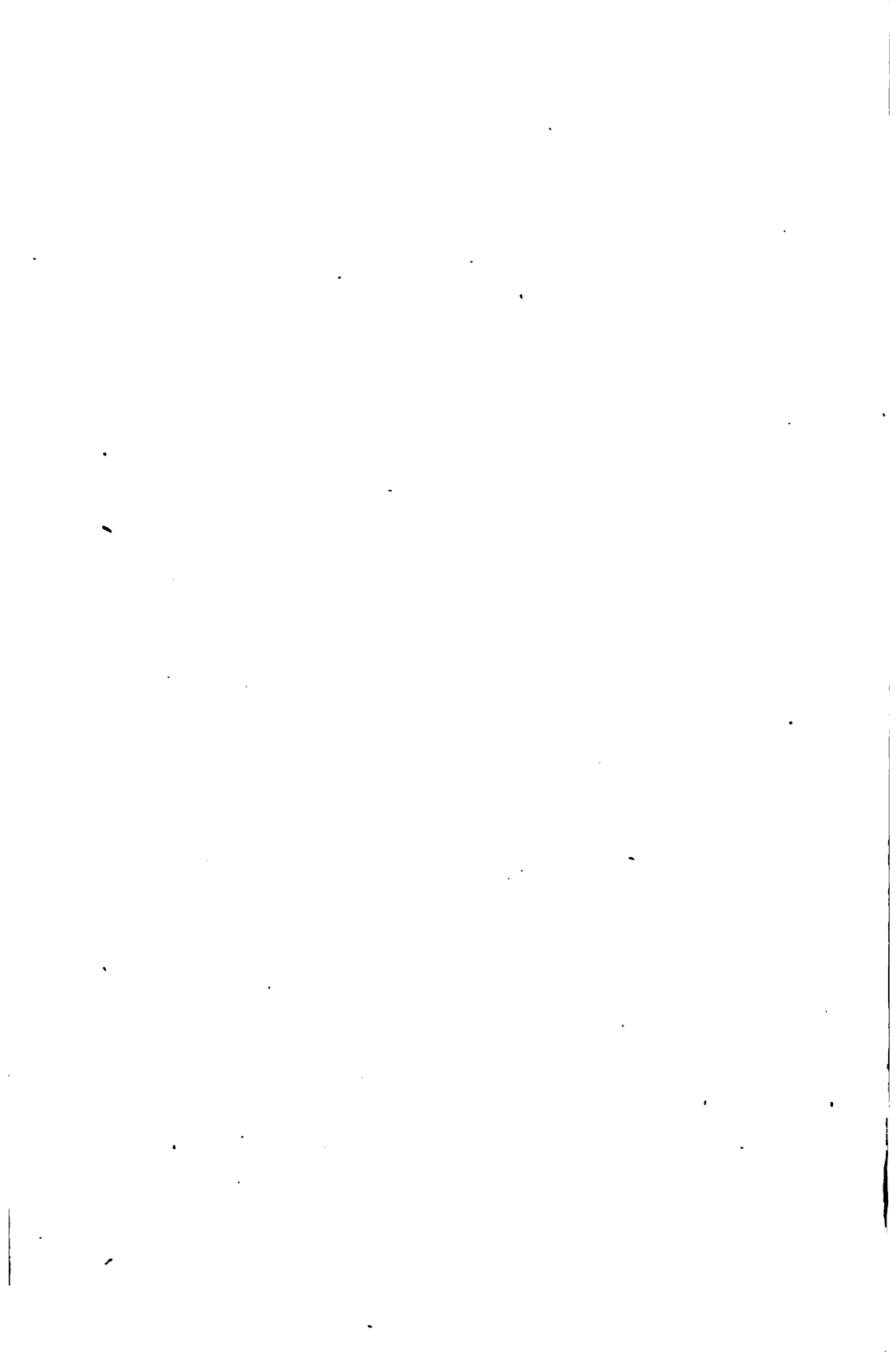
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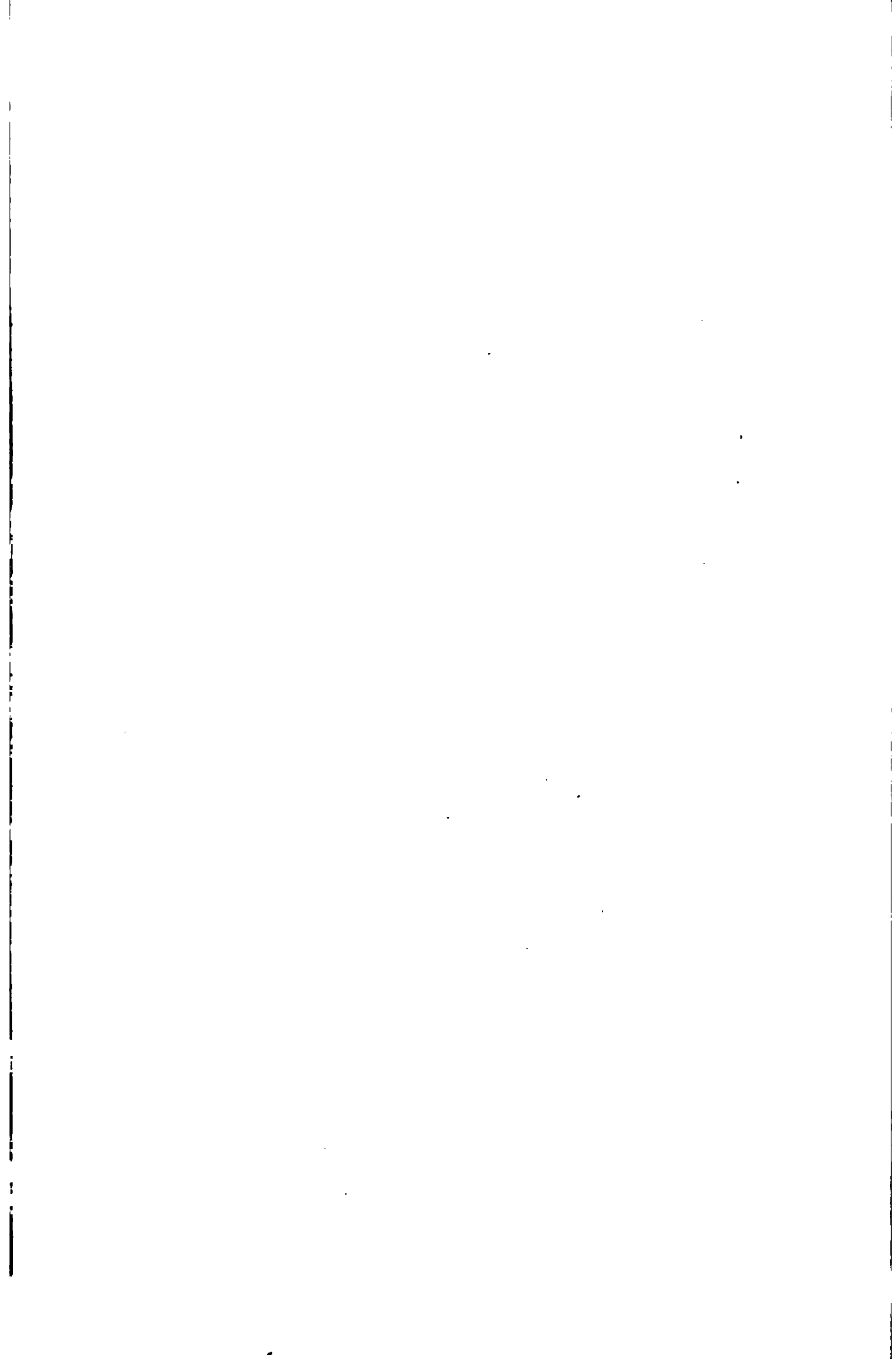
LORD KEEPER COVENTRY

From an Original at the Rev.^d M.^r Lucy's Charlot Warwickshire

Published July 14 1801 by S Hardang 157 Pall Mall



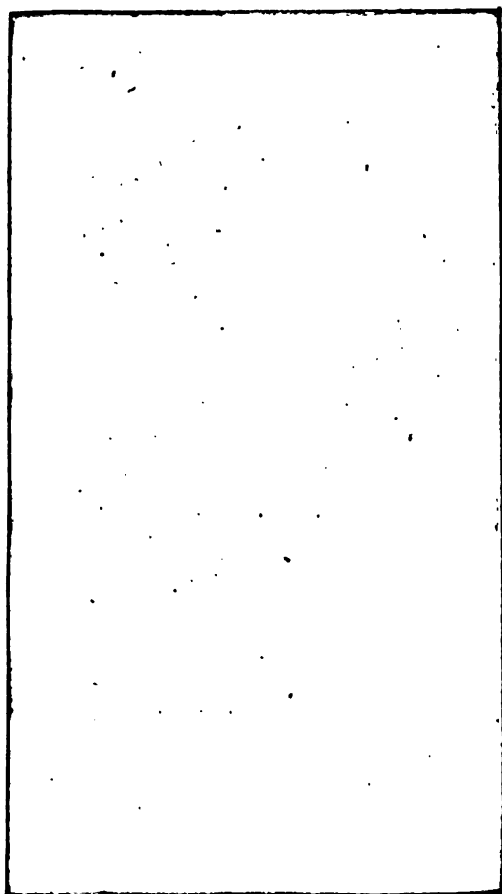
IN 1748, an order was made for a catalogue of the manuscripts of the library to be made out ; and the keys of the chests, &c. which contain them, to be delivered to the master of the library, and not to be opened but by his licence, or his deputy, being a benchner.





St. Andrew's Hotel

St. Andrew's Hotel





S E C T. X.

FURNIVAL'S INN.

THIS Inn of Chancery, or, as it was anciently called, Hoffery, appertains to Lincoln's Inn. It was, in old times, the town residence of the lord Furnivals, a family extinct, in the male line, as far back as the 6th of Richard II.; and in the 9th of Henry IV. it appears, by their records, that they then resided in it. I cannot exactly ascertain in what year this immense pile of building was completed; but there is little doubt of its being in the reign of James.

THERE were several motives for introducing a view of it into this work; the principal one, that of its having been supposed

from a plan of Inigo, and never before engraved: the elevation, it must certainly be admitted, is more in his style, than in that of any other artist resident in our country at that period. But our taste and opinions should not, as is too often the case, be formed on the bare authority of a name; nor should we make that the only test on which true excellence is to be established; we should rather analyse the thing itself, and weigh distinctly its merits and defects: by this mode of conduct we are enabled to form a fair and candid decision.

THE grand front, it must be confessed, is in such a state of decay, as to leave us no power of judging of general effect; it is in no point in an upright position, and consequently much disjointed; and seems every where to be tottering over the heads of its inhabitants, and to threaten a general dissolution.

THE

THE whole facade is in a mongrel style of architecture, made up of Italian patchwork, small windows, intervening pilasters, and sad unmeaning grotesque figures, with a small pediment, scarcely distinguishable as such in the centre, and a ponderous reclining roof; weighty enough in itself, one would have imagined, to have sunk the edifice a century ago. There is one prominent fault in this building, which we too frequently find attendant on the works of Inigo; that is the improper introduction of fillets, and uncouth ornaments on the surface of his pillars and pilasters; we have here only the former; but in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Great Queen Street, &c. we find the latter too often disgracing the pillar, which by the greatest masters has been left free and unincumbered.

ENTERING the first court of this Inn, the appearance of neglect and decay is still
more

more visible, than in the grand front we have just noticed. Here the outside of the hall appears in the very act of tumbling, and is really unsafe for those who pass near it ; a circumstance highly censurable, and that reflects a total want of humanity in those magistrates, who are deputed to inspect the ruinous state of old buildings. This hall is about forty feet long, and twenty-four feet wide ; at the upper end are two large bow windows, which form a kind of cross ; they are decorated with some ancient arms in stained glass. The ceiling is in a Gothic curve, and is formed by large ribs in the same style ; at the upper end is a large picture very ill painted, representing the judgment of Paris, and two half lengths, in oil, of judges, by no better pencil than the former : the one represents lord Raymond, chief justice of the King's Bench ; the other lord chief baron Pengelly, of the exchequer.

WHATEVER



S. Ireland del.

Garden front of Furnivall's Inn

WHATEVER hand Inigo may have had in the front of this edifice, we think it is impossible that he could have planned the hall.

I HAVE thought proper to give a sketch of the back front of this building, in order that the reader may judge of the style and manner of the design; and should it hereafter be ascertained to have been from a plan of Inigo, we shall be the better enabled to appreciate its merits, when it is levelled with the ground; which, I am clearly of opinion, is a circumstance that must speedily occur. We shall have the satisfaction of knowing there is one view of it remaining, and we believe the only one that ever has been taken.

BEHIND this Inn, is a considerable extent of garden ground; but, from appearances, there is every reason to believe, that

that neither the taste of Brown, nor a Repton, has ever been employed in its cultivation.

THE inheritance of this Inn came to Thomas Nevill, younger brother to Ralph, earl of Westmoreland, in the reign of Henry IV. by Joan, daughter of William, lord Furnival; and then to John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, in whose line it continued till the 1st of Edward VI. when he sold it to Edward Griffin, Esq. then solicitor-general to the king, and others, for the use of the society of Lincoln's Inn, for one hundred and twenty pounds. Since that period, the principal and fellows of Furnival's Inn, have paid to the society of Lincoln's Inn, the rent of three pounds, six shillings, and three pence, annually for the same; and, by special orders, this Inn retains the following privilege, viz. " 10th of Elizabeth, that the utter barristers of a year's continuance, and so
" certified

“ certified and allowed by the benchers of
“ Lincoln’s Inn, shall pay no more than four
“ marks a piece for their admittance into
“ that society.” (Next in 11th of Elizabeth)
“ That every fellow of this Inn, who hath
“ been allowed an utter barrister here, and
“ that hath mooted here two vacations at
“ the utter bar, shall pay no more for his
“ admission into the society of Lincoln’s
“ Inn, than thirteen shillings and four-
“ pence ; though all utter barristers of any
“ other Inn of Chancery (excepting Tha-
“ vie’s Inn) should pay twenty shillings,
“ &c. &c. with many other advantages in
“ the course of admission, casting into
“ commons, charges of Christmas, &c. to
“ Lincoln’s Inn, in preference to all the
“ Inns of Chancery.” Furnival’s Inn is
held, by lease, under the society of Lin-
coln’s Inn.

WITH an anecdote of a singular nature,

Y

perhaps

perhaps not generally known, we shall conclude this section.

BENEATH this Inn, there is an ale or cyder cellar, which, we understand, has of late years been famed for seditious meetings; it was formerly kept by one John Grey, who, after many years industry, realised a sum of money, sufficient to purchase in Yorkshire, his native country, an estate of 3 or 400*l.* per annum. Having resided upon it a certain time, he grew weary of retirement; and panting for his former active situation, absolutely returned to London, and made a proposal to purchase his old cellar; this being refused, he proposed becoming a waiter, was accepted as such, and lived there several years, receiving a salary till he died.

THAVIE'S

THAVIE'S INN.

“ **T**HAVIE'S Inn, called Davy's Inn,
 “ was, in the fourth of Edward VI. pur-
 “ chased for the use of the fellowship of
 “ Lincoln's Inn, for three-score and fifteen
 “ pounds, and possession taken for the said
 “ use. The society of Thavie's Inn had
 “ grants, by lease, until 1768. In 1769,
 “ after being advertised to be sold, it was
 “ purchased by Mr. Middleton, of Lin-
 “ coln's Inn, for 4100*l*.”

It was situated near St. Andrew's church, Holborn; and, on the site where it stood, is now erected a neat and commodious range of buildings. This Inn was of great antiquity, and had students of the law resident there, as far back as Edward III. It took its name from John Tavie, or Davy, who

directed that, after the decease of his wife Alice, his estates, and the *hospicium in quo apprentice ad legem habitare solebant*, should be sold, in order to maintain a chaplain, who was to pray for his soul and that of his spouse. In process of time, these premises came to Gregory Neckolls, citizen and mercer of London; who, by his deed bearing date January 4, fourth of Edward VI. granted it to the then benchers of Lincoln's Inn, for the use of the students at law, as above mentioned. And it was afterwards demised by them to the principal and fellows of this Inn, for the rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. It has since had privileges, similar to those enjoyed by the society of Furnival's Inn.





S. Ireland del.

S E C T. XI.

GRAY'S INN.

THIS ancient seminary of the law, stands on the north side of Holborn. Its buildings are very respectable, and cover many acres of ground. It derives its name from the lord Grays, of Wilton, whose habitation it anciently was.

THE entrances to this Inn, although neither spacious nor magnificent, are more commodious than those of our other Inns of Court. On entering the Holborn gateway, the first court presents itself, which is composed of old buildings, without any regularity or beauty; nor has the hall any other claim to attention than its antiquity.

THE

THE opening a gateway, adjoining to the hall, some few years back, to communicate with Gray's Inn Square, was certainly a great improvement; nor has the general repair, it has recently undergone, been less ornamental. The annexed view is taken from the south-west corner, that being judged the best point, from which the only public buildings in this Inn could be seen to advantage.

THE hall, from its cumbrous roof, contracted windows, and general massiveness of design, presents, in every part, a very heavy and gloomy appearance; nor have we reason to change our opinion, on the interior survey of this ancient and neglected apartment. The roof is of oak, and is divided into six bays or compartments, by seven arched and moulded Gothic ribs, or principals. The spandles, or spaces, are
divided

divided by upright timbers, with a horizontal cornice in the centre.

AT the extremity of the projecting spandles, is a carved pendant ornament, in some degree partaking of the nature of an entablature. The east and west windows, like those on the side, are too low for their width. Some specimens of coats of arms, are still remaining in these windows. The screen of this hall is supported by six pillars, of the Tuscan order, with Cariatides supporting the cornice, agreeable to the manner and style of ornament which prevailed at that time. On the whole, this building has little, either of the Gothic or any other character, to attract our notice. The roof, however, has a solemn grandeur about it, which, in some degree, rescues the whole of the building from obscurity. It was erected in the reign of Philip and Mary; and every fellow of the house,

having

having chambers herein, was assessed towards the expence of it.

By the account of the treasurer (Sir Gilbert Gerard, knight) it appears to have been finished on the 10th of November, in the second of Elizabeth; the whole charge amounting to 863*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The chapel, as it appears in the annexed view, has, within a few years, been newly cased with stone; and, except the Gothic windows, completely modernised.

THE inside is on a very narrow scale, and can boast of no embellishment. The altar consists of four Doric columns, and its entablature is surcharged with puerile ornaments; it is surmounted with a scroll pediment, in the centre of which are the most resplendent radiæ, issuing from a dove, that I ever witnessed.

THIS

THIS chapel was originally called Portpool Chapel ; and Gray's Inn Lane was anciently styled Portpool Lane.

It appears, from the register of this Inn, that at the dissolution of the monasteries, the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, no longer able to pay the yearly pension of 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the salary of the chaplain, the king, during his pleasure, ordered the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid yearly for that purpose, by the hands of the treasurer of the court of augmentation.

**In the sixth of Edward VI. in pursuance of the act of reformation, there was an order made, " That certain utensils in this
" chapel should be sold for the behoof of
" this society, viz. one vestment, with a
" cross of red velvet, a holy water stock of
" brass, two candlesticks, a little bell of
" brass, a vestment of silk spect with gold,**

Z

" and

“ and a pair of organs.” But in the first of Mary, we find all again restored, a new altar set up, and ornaments for the same.

IN the reign of Henry VIII. “ There
“ was a certain window in this chapel,
“ wherein the image of St. Thomas a
“ Becket was *gloriously* painted; which win-
“ dow Edward Hall, one of the readers of
“ this house at that time, was ordered to
“ take out, in consideration of the king’s
“ command, in the 31st of his reign, that
“ all the images of Thomas a Becket,
“ sometime archbishop of Canterbury,
“ should be obliterated.”

THE present state of this Inn, in point of convenience as to chambers and lodgings, appears to be very superior to what it was in former times, when the ancients of the house were necessitated to lodge double; for, at a pension held here, 9th of July, twenty-



ST. THOMAS BECKET,

Archbishop of Canterbury 1162

(from a scarce Print by Hollar)





Edwardus II D^G Rex Ang
Dux Aquit. &c Dom Hib

Sould by Robt Peake

twenty-first of Henry VIII. John Hales, then one of the barons of the exchequer, produced a letter, directed to him from Sir Thomas Neville; which was to request him to acquaint the society, that he would accept of Mr. attorney-general (viz. Sir Christopher Hales) to be his bed-fellow in his chamber here; and that entry might be made thereof in the book of their rules.

WE have before observed, that this house derived its name from the lord Grays, of Wilton; but at what period it became a receptacle for students in the law, does not seem to be ascertained. In the eighth of Edward II. it is certain that John, the son of Reginald de Gray, resided here; and that he granted certain lands, &c. lying in Kentish Town, near London, and in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, without the bar or the Old Temple, unto the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield; to

find a chaplain to celebrate divine service, every day in the chapel of Portpool, for the soul of the said John, and the souls of his ancestors. The chapel here alluded to, is that of which we have just been treating.

THE inheritance of these premises continued in the family of the said De Grays, till the latter end of Henry VII. ; when, by indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date, 12th of August, twenty-first of Henry VII, it was passed by Edmund lord Gray, of Wilton, unto Hugh Dennis, Esq. and his heirs, &c. by the name of the manor of Portpool aforesaid, otherwise called Gray's Inn, four messuages, four gardens, the site of a windmill, eight acres of land, ten shillings of free rent, and the advowson of the chantry of Portpool aforesaid.

ABOUT eight years after this bargain
and

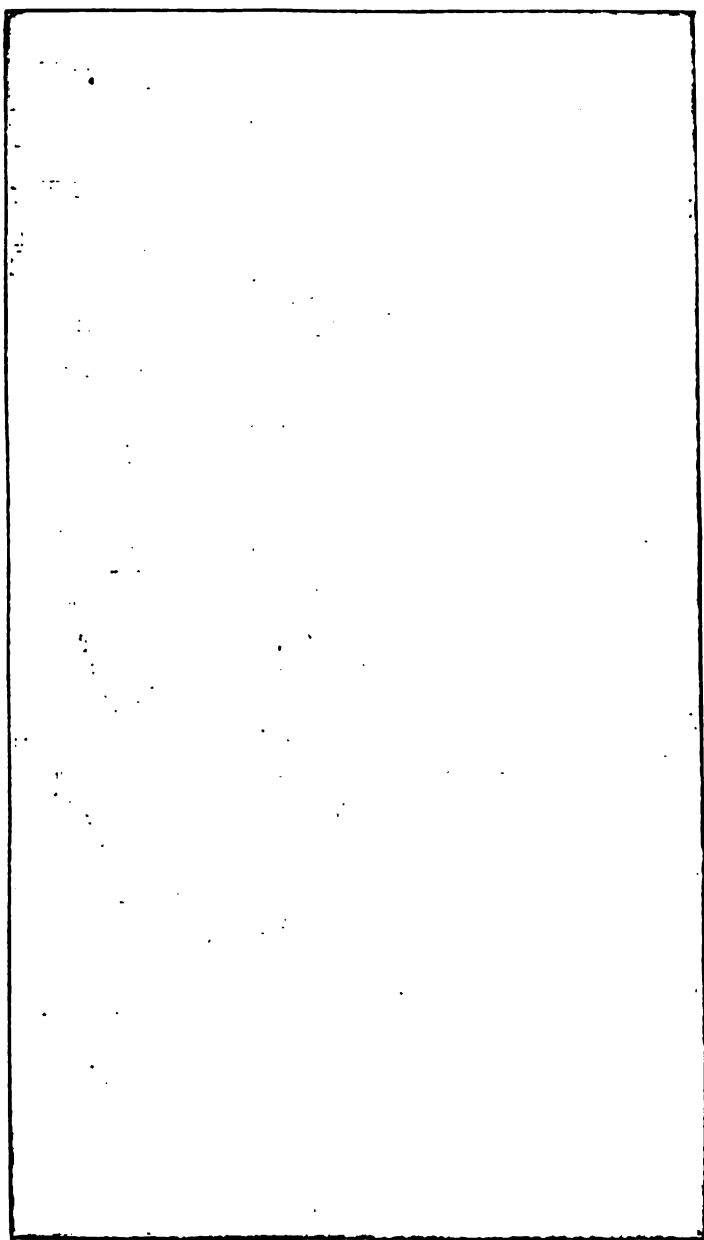
and sale was made to Hugh Dennis, as afore-
 said, the prior and monks of Shene (near
 Richmond) in Surry, got a licence from
 the king, to purchase lands in Mortmain,
 to the amount of 100*l.* per annum; and,
 in pursuance thereof, did obtain from Henry
 VIII. his licence to Thomas Pigot and
 others, that they might grant the said
 manor of Portpool, &c. &c. unto the said
 prior and convent of Shene; which manor
 of Portpool, otherwise called Gray's Inn,
 with the appurtenances, &c. being, by the
 said prior and monks accordingly possessed,
 was devised by them to the students of the
 law, for the rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum,
 as appears by the steward's accounts of this
 house; and so it was held till the general
 dissolution of monasteries.

THE thirtieth of Henry VIII. a grant was
 soon after made to them, in fee farm, by
 the king; and it appears, by the treasurer's
 accounts,

accounts, that on the 18th of November, the thirty-second of his reign, that he received the said rent for one year, being 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and that that sum has been regularly paid ever since.

WE find it ascertained, in the reign of Henry VII. that the students of the law resided in Gray's Inn; yet it has been asserted by many persons of respectability (and among others by Dugdale, in his *Origines Judiciales*) that the members of that profession had leased a residence here, from the lord Grays, as early as the reign of Edward II.

THE gardens of this Inn are spacious and commodious; and the public, from the free use of them, have derived great pleasure and advantages. The first mention we find made of these gardens, is in the fortieth of Elizabeth; when Mr. Bacon (afterwards





terwards Sir Francis Bacon lord Verulam) allowed the sum of 7*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* for planting elm trees therein ; and that a new rail and quick-set hedges should be set upon the upper long walk, at the discretion of the same Mr. Bacon and Mr. Wilbraham ; which amounted to 60*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as appears by Mr. Bacon's account.

ON this terrace, Mr. Bacon likewise erected a summer-house, on a small mount ; but, as the views of Highgate and Hampstead are no longer visible from this spot, the society have very judiciously taken down the prospect-house.



Shaple Inn

Pub. priv. S. Bolander, March 22, 1899

1871

S E C T. XII.

S T A P L E I N N.

THIS is an Inn of Chancery belonging to Gray's Inn: it is situated between Southampton Buildings and Holborn, and through which is the grand thoroughfare.

It derives its name, as we have it by tradition, from the merchants who dealt in wool, having had their meetings here, when it was called Staple Hall. The hall, though not large, is well proportioned, and appears to have been built in the reign of Elizabeth. The roof is supported by five principal beams, framed with Gothic ribs of oak, and enriched with grotesque ornaments; and the ends of the posts are

A a carved

carved and moulded with drops, in the same style.

ON the lower short beams of the spandrills of the roof, are placed upright ornaments of a grotesque and zig-zag character; differing from any even of the most unmeaning decorations of the most tasteless period.

A MODERN plaster ceiling and cornice, appear to have been added on the under side of the rafters; which, it may be presumed, were originally of oak, and open to the view. The windows are decorated with stained glass, containing the royal arms, those of some of the judges of the King's Bench, the principals of the Inn, and others of eminence in the profession. The earliest date I noticed, was about 1500.

AT

AT the upper end of the hall is the woolfack, the arms of the Inn. Beneath it are the portraits of queen Ann, lord Macclesfield, and lord Camden.

AT the lower end of the hall is another portrait, of Charles II. But the society have so placed him behind the clock, that they either appear ashamed to show the merry monarch, or conceive that he ought to be ashamed to show himself. This picture is placed in what is called the music gallery ; where no sound is, I believe, ever heard, but the clicking of an enormous large clock.

THE literary stock of this society, which may be comprised in a very narrow compass, is here likewise deposited. At this end of the hall is a tolerable good picture, of the late lord chancellor Cowper.

THE twelve Cæsars, placed on brackets round the hall, are good casts, and the characters well preserved; they were presented to the society by one of the ancients, who travelled with them from Italy; and may be considered as ornaments, though heavy ones.

THIS Inn consists of two small courts, in one of which is a garden, kept in very good order. The view prefixed to this section, will, I flatter myself, convey a faithful idea of the only objects worthy notice in these buildings.

HISTORY affords but a slender account of this institution. It is said to have given place to students in the law, and to have been an Inn of Chancery, as early as the reign of Henry V. as appears by an ancient manuscript book of that reign.

THE





R. Dendelium sculp.

SIR CHRISTOPHER YELVERTON KNIGHT
of Crow's Inn

Justice of the King's Bench.

Anno Dom. 1602. Et. 66.

From an Original Painting by

JANSEN, in the possession of the PUBLISHER

London Published by S. Woodburn, 1811

THE first grant of this inheritance to the ancients of Gray's Inn, was from John Knighton, and Alice, his wife, by indenture of bargain and sale, dated 10th of November, twentieth of Henry VIII. On the 4th of June, twentieth of James, Sir Francis Bacon, knight, then lord Verulam and viscount St. Albans, did enfeoffe Sir Edward Mosely, knight, attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster, Sir Henry Yelverton, and divers others, the ancients of Gray's Inn thereof, by the name of all that messuage, or Inn of Chancery, commonly called Staple Inn; and of one garden adjoining, with all and singular their appurtenances in times past, belonging to John Knighton, gentleman, and Alice, his wife.

STAPLE INN is under the direction of thirteen ancients, which include a principal and pensioner; the first is elected every
three

(190)

three years by two junior members, the other holds his office at his own discretion.

SECT.



St. Andrew's Hotel

Barnard's Inn

Corner of Bedford Street, N.Y.

SECT. XIII.

BARNARD'S INN.

OF Staple Inn, our account indeed was slender; but of this we have still less to boast: yet, as an Inn of Chancery, from the nature of our plan, we are obliged to communicate all that can be obtained on the subject; at the same time, we request the reader to recollect, that we are not bound to build edifices, but only to delineate such as already exist.

THE hall is of very small dimensions, and totally devoid of all architectural ornaments, except three roses pendant from the ceiling, which do not correspond with the plainness of the building. The roof
is

is supported by two horizontal beams, strengthened by two arched pieces, reaching from the walls to the centre point, and thence springs to the angle of the roof.

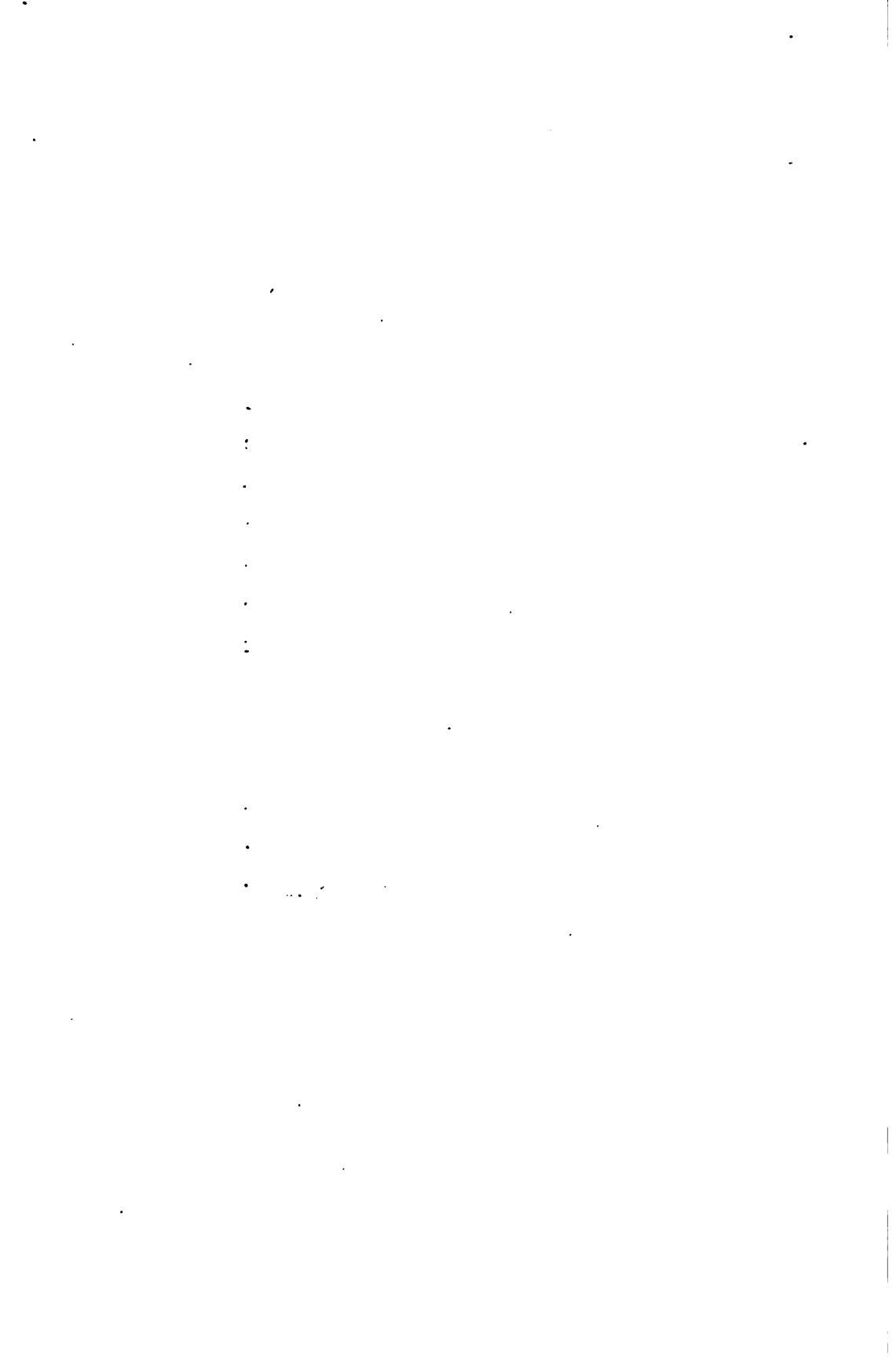
THERE are six windows in the hall, one of which is blocked up by an adjoining building. The centre window is decorated with the arms of chief justice Holt, and some small ones of gentlemen who have been members of this society. On the blank window are suspended four small pannels, with the arms of four of the principals.

THE fire-place, which is situated at the upper end of the hall, is ornamented with several portraits; one of Charles II. one of chief justice Holt, and three more of principals of the Inn, whose names I could not obtain. There is likewise a bust of the late

late Mr. Pye (one of the principals) and a strong likeness of the present principal, Mr. Mayhew.

At the bottom of the hall, over the door which is opposite to the fire-place, are the royal arms, between two portraits of lawyers, whose habits denote them to have been distinguished characters in that profession. Under the bust are placed, in a frame, the orders of the society. The library is not of consequence sufficient to be noticed.

By the fire in 1780, Barnard's Inn sustained considerable injury; and, in consequence, the Inn sued the city for damages; to which they acceded, rather than suffer any enquiry into their boundaries, which appeared undetermined.







SECT. XIV.

SERJEANT'S INN.

THE entrance to this very handsome facade of Serjeant's Inn Hall, stands on so confined and contracted a space of ground, that it ceases to be any longer an object of admiration. It is a design calculated for more extensive purposes, than those to which it is applied. The view before us, will, we hope, convey to the reader a perfect idea of the building.

THIS Inn is situated in Chancery Lane, out of which there is an entrance into Clifford's Inn.

IN the seventeenth of Richard II. we

B b 2

find

find mention is made of this house, the inheritance whereof belongeth to the bishop of Ely; at which time it was called *Tenementum Domini John Sbarll*, and let, by the bishop's appointment, to one of the six clerks of the chancery, as appears by the bailiff's account to the then bishop :
 " In 1411, twelfth of Henry IV. it was
 " called Faryndon Inne, and that the ser-
 " jeants at law had lodgings here at that
 " time."

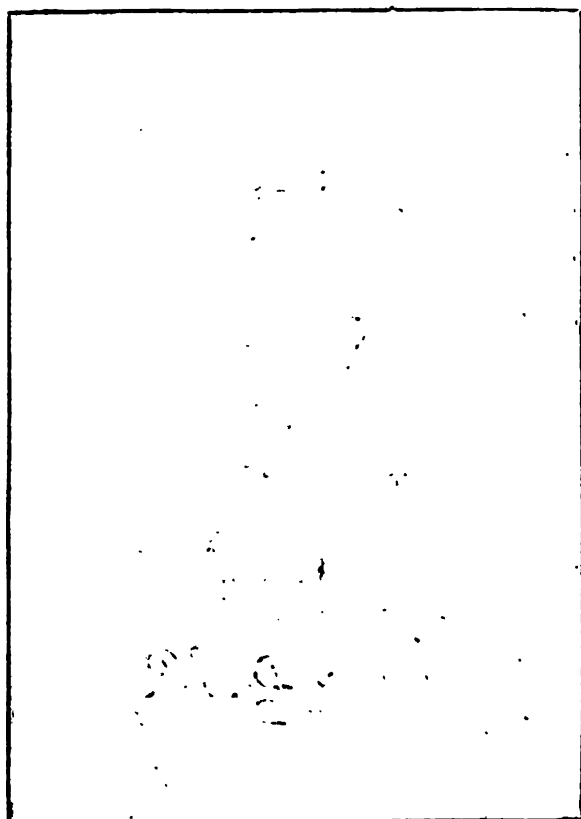
IN 1416, seventh of Henry V. the whole house was demised to the judges and others, learned in the law; and there is accounted to the bishop 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* " Pro Faryndon's
 " Inne in Chancellor's-Lane, dimisso Ro-
 " gero Horton & Willielme Cheney, justi-
 " ciariis, & Waltero Askham, apprentisio
 " legis."

IN the second of Henry V. after having
 passed



*H*enricus V. D. G. Rex
Ang. Franc. et Dom. Hib.

Sould by Robt Peake



passed through various hands, it was, by T. Goodrick, then bishop of Ely, “ De-
 “ mised by a lease, bearing date the 17th of
 “ December, to Christopher Fulnetby, his
 “ brother-in-law, for eighty-one years ;
 “ which lease coming, by mean assignment,
 “ to Sir Anthony Ashley, knight, and then,
 “ by surrender, to bishop Felton, that bi-
 “ shop granted it to the said Sir Anthony
 “ for three lives (viz. of Phil. then his wife,
 “ since married to Carey Rawley, Esq. and
 “ two of his servants) under whom the
 “ judges and serjeants do now hold it.”

THE hall, to which you ascend by a
 handsome flight of steps, is about sixteen
 yards long, by nine broad. In the great
 window, over the principal entrance, are
 several coats of arms, in stained glass, of
 gentlemen who have belonged to the Inn.
 The opposite window, at the further end
 of the hall, which is much darkened by the
 build-

buildings behind, is likewise decorated with coats of arms ; among which, in the centre division, are those of England, and of lord Guildford, bearing date 1684. Beneath is a long Latin inscription, whereby we are informed, that his lordship was keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles II. There is also the arms of Robert Higham ; and, beneath this window, a good old portrait of him in his robes : he made several bequests to this Inn.

AT the further end of the hall, on the left hand, by an ascent of seven steps, you enter a small but neat chapel, in which are three large windows ; two of them contain six coats of arms, the other four. In this chapel are seats for the judges. Divine service is only performed on Sundays, in term time. The present reader to the society, is the Rev. Mr. Iliff.

S E C T.



S E C T. XV.

ROLL'S CHAPEL, &c.

IT appears from Stowe, " That this build-
 " ing, now called the Chapel, for the cus-
 " tody of rolls and records of chancery,
 " was originally built by king Henry III.
 " for the use of the converted Jews ; in
 " lieu of a Jew's house forfeited to him in
 " the seventeenth of his reign, anno 1233.
 " In this house all Jews and infidels, as
 " were converted to the Christian faith,
 " were ordained and appointed, under an
 " honest rule of life, sufficient maintenance.
 " And, in a short time, there were gather-
 " ed a great number of converts, which
 " were baptized, instructed in the doctrine
 " of Christ, and there lived under certain
 " learned

“ learned persons, who were appointed to
“ govern them.”

By the following letter, which was sent to king Edward from this house, it appears that they were of the Carthusian order, and that they received yearly allowance from the crown.

IN the sixth year of this reign, viz. anno 1278, they sent with their letter a friar, named *John the Convert*, to bring the king's charity; which letter was penned in this submissive manner, stiling themselves *Cœlicolæ Christi*, i. e. Christ's heavenly inhabitants, but very poor.

“ ILLUSTRISSIMO & Magnifico Dno.
“ Regi Angliæ, &c. Pauperes Cœlicolæ
“ Christi, & Conventus Dom. Cartusie se-
“ ipfos ad pedes, & siquid valet oratio
“ peccatorum, sublimitati vre' devote' &
“ humil-

" humillime supplicamus, quatenus, nob.
 " pauperrimis & indignis fervulis vris' he-
 " limosinam que singulis annis de fonte
 " pietatis vre' nob. misericorditer emanat,
 " & qua per gram' vram' in Altissimi Ser-
 " vicio sustentamur fratri Johi. Converfo
 " nro. exhibitori presentium, perfolvi di-
 " ligenter faciat vra. benignitas graciofa.
 " Quam Rex regum Jhefus vob. & vris.
 " in regno collocet fempiterno: Et optime'
 " valeat in terra Regia Celfitudo. Dat.
 " Anno Dom. MCC.Lxx.viii." (In craf-
 tino be. Lucie.

IN the year 1279, Edward the Firft
 caufed about 280 Jews, of both fexes, to
 be hanged for clipping; one half of their
 effects was diftributed among the preachers
 who firft undertook their converfion, and
 the other half to the fupport of thefe con-
 verts. This houfe was called Domus Con-
 verforum.

SINCE which time, in the year 1290, all the Jews in England were banished out of the realm; whereby the number of converts in this place were almost decayed. And, therefore, in the year 1377, this house was annexed, by patent, to William Burstall, clerk, custos rotulorum, or keeper of the rolls of the chancery, by Edward III. in the fiftieth and last year of his reign. The first master of the rolls was sworn in Westminster Hall, at the table of marble stone. Since which time, this house hath been called the Rolls in Chancery Lane.

THE masters were selected out of the church, and often king's chaplains, till the year 1534; when Thomas Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex, was appointed.

THIS office of high rank, follows that of the chief justice of the King's Bench. The duty of master of the rolls, is merely
to



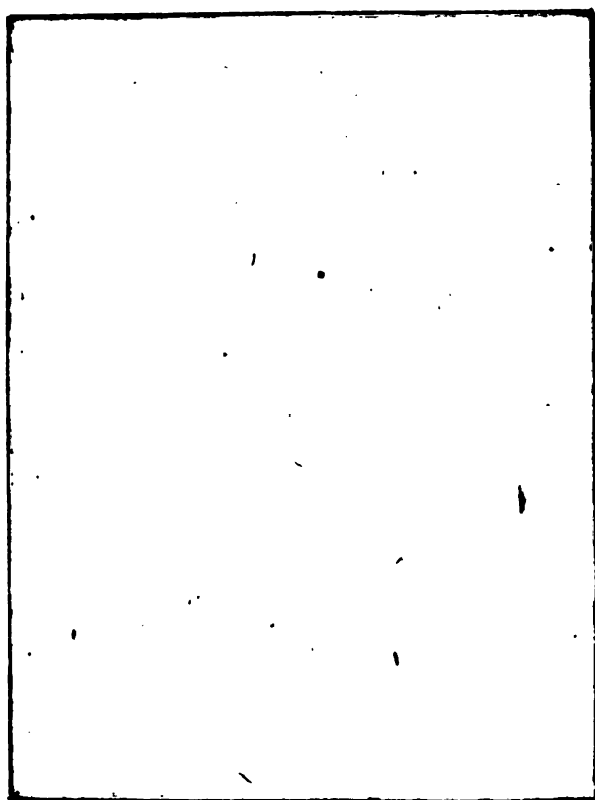
THO. CROMWELL EARL OF ESSEX

From an Original by Holbein.

*The Autograph of Sir Tho^r. Cromwell
Earl of Essex.*

*Your loving Friends
Thomas Cromwell*

*From an Original LETTER in the Possession of
John Thane*





Richard the 3. king of England. began his Raigue the
22. of June. 1483. hee Raigned 2 Yeares 2 months
hee was slaine at bosworth. by Henric earle of
Richmond. And lyeth buried at leicester.

to assist the lord chancellor in the business of his court; and to whom appeals may be made from the decrees passed by the former.

IN the reign of Richard III. that monarch made a grant of a tun of wine to Thomas Barrow, then master of the rolls, to be taken in the port of London. This appears, according to a ledger of that king, to have been his fee.

IN the fifteenth of Edward the Third's reign, he annexed, by letters patent, this house to the office of *custos rotulorum*. And there was an act, wherein it was said, " That the chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, after the voidance of the said office of keeping the rolls, should institute, successively, the keeper of the rolls in the said house of the converts." After which act of parliament, John de Waltham,

tham, guardian or keeper of the rolls, obtained of Richard II. in the sixth of his reign, letters patent, whereby the king granted to him, and his successors, keepers of the rolls, the house of converts. This John of Waltham was afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and high treasurer of England,

NOTWITHSTANDING, says Stowe, " Such of the Jews, or other infidels, as have, in this realm, been converted to Christianity and baptized, have been relieved there." For it is recorded, that one William Piers, a Jew, that became a Christian, was baptized in the fifth of Richard II. and had two-pence per day allowed him, during his life, by the said king.

IN the reign of Henry IV. there was one Elizabeth, daughter of a rabbi, who was entitled the Bishop of the Jews, that was a
con-

convert; to whom, besides one penny per day, paid her by the keepers of this house of converts, out of a branch of the exchequer, appointed for that purpose, the king, of his grace, granted another penny per day, for her life, by a patent for that purpose.

THE present chapel of the rolls, is reported to be the work of Inigo Jones. It was begun in 1617, and finished at the expence of 2000*l*. It is small, and has attached to it a peculiar air of gloom and solemnity. The monument of John Yonge, LL.D. who was appointed master of the rolls in 1510, and died in 1517, particularly deserves our notice. This figure rests on a sarcophagus, and is habited in a long red gown, and a deep square cap. It is the work of Pietro Torregiani, a very eminent Florentine, who was brought into England by some merchants, and entertained in the service

service of Henry VIII.; for whom he executed many works in marble, brass, &c. for which he received liberal prices.

WHEN lord Orford says, " He was " placed, in his own country, in competition with Michael Angelo," his merits are not to be questioned; and I think myself justified in saying, that the face of Dr. Yonge is so wonderfully executed, I have no doubt of its being from a cast after his death. The head of our Saviour, and two cherubins, are introduced above, with all the superstitious zeal of the artist; though, to keep on terms with Henry, we are told that he renounced his faith.

FROM England the artist visited Spain, and was employed on many works of genius; among others, in carving an image of the Virgin Mary; which, not having completed to his wish, he, in a fit of passion,

sion, broke to pieces. For the rashness of this act he was accused of heresy, was thrown into the inquisition, tried, and condemned. The execution was however respited; but he became melancholy mad, and starved himself to death, at Seville, in 1522, in the fiftieth year of his age.

THE present residence of the master of the rolls, was built at the expence of government.

SECT.



Chudhall & Co

S E C T. XVI.

GUILDHALL.

SO called, from the Saxon *gilda* signifying a fraternity, is the chief or corporate hall of the lord-mayor and commonalty of the city of London; and forms, by its front, the termination of King-street, Cheap-side. Of this front, which first meets our view, and is the production of an existing artist, it will, we hope, be thought neither impertinent nor invidious to disapprove. The neglect indeed of all style, and the violation of all just proportion, are circumstances, wherever they arise, or by what name soever they are sanctioned, of too high importance to the national character, to pass without observation.

D d

THE

THE present subject is, in every feature, so unlike whatever has gone before, that we are really at a loss by what test to examine it. Uprights, projecting scarcely an inch before the surface, usurp the place of pillars; but after what order, of what period, from what model they are fashioned, would puzzle one, in no small degree, to discover. They seem (to use the language applied to certain * other works of modern art)—

“ ————— in Nature’s spite,

“ One, base, compounded, compound composite!

“ Where all the orders in confusion move,

“ Scrolls plac’d below, and pedestals above!”

THE parts, in short, present a mere far-
 rage of unmeaning ornament: the whole,
 from the eternity of window, Gothic, Ro-
 man, Grecian, or Chinese, resembles, and

* The alteration of the bank, by Soane.

may

may not inaptly be styled, a Metropolitan Lanthorn. An edifice, fitted to the dignity of the first city in the world, should have displayed those characters of magnitude, strength, and prominence, which imparted whatever of grandeur belonged to the works of our ancient architects; and which our modern ones are absurdly studious to conceal; exhibiting, in their stead, a sorry insipid uniform flat. The beautiful little chapel adjoining, might (if no other tolerable specimen of art existed) have guided a judicious artist to the preservation of something like consistency.

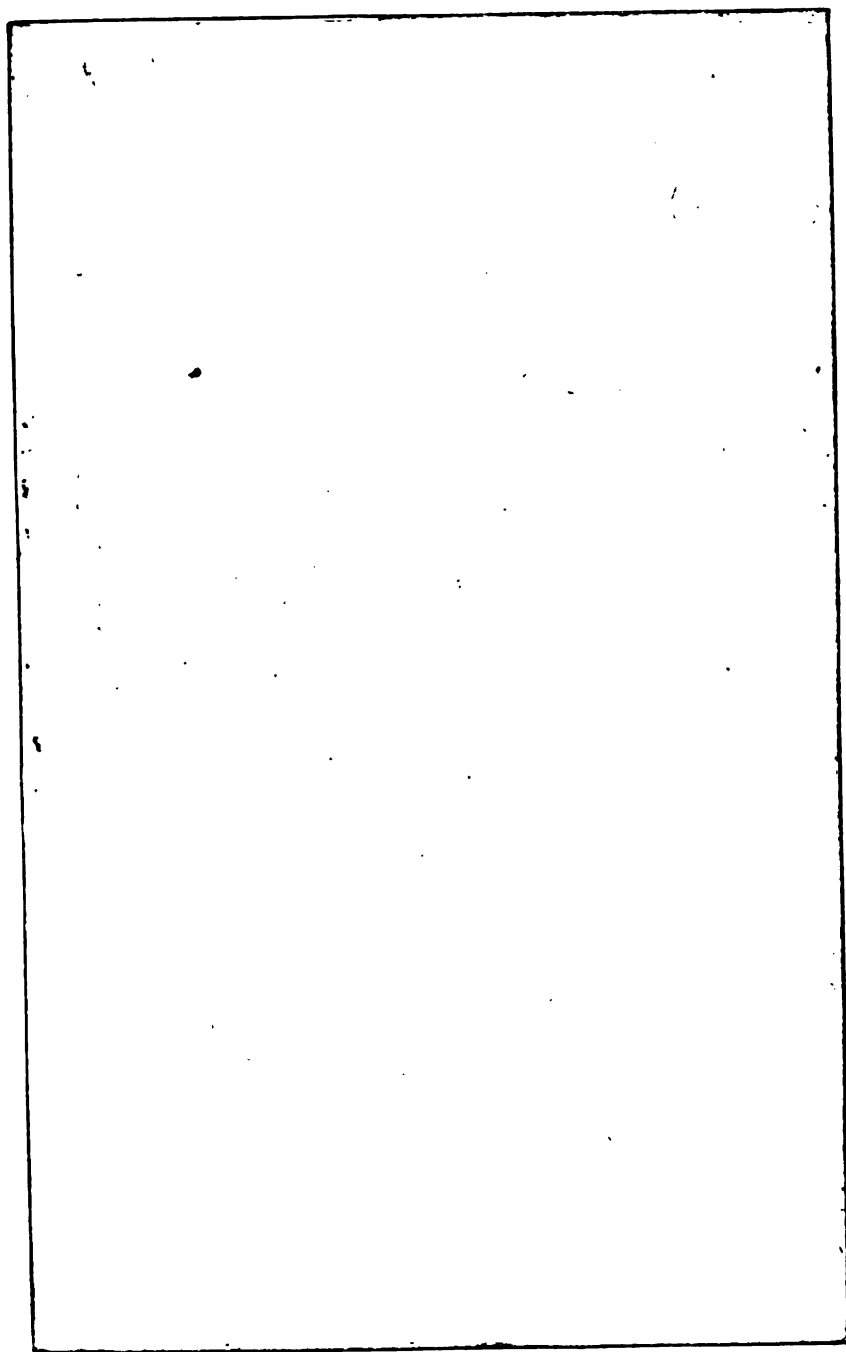
BEFORE we enter the building, let us examine, for a few moments, its early history.

ABOUT the year 1410, the mayor and aldermen, having taken into their consideration the obstruction given to public busi-

ness, from the want of room in their then " despicable cottage," the Guildhall, in * Aldermanbury, determined to erect a guildhall more eligible on the present scite; which was soon afterwards put in execution, under the auspices of the mayor (Sir Thomas Knowles) and his brethren, the aldermen; towards the expence whereof, the different guilds afforded great aids. We read, indeed, that offences were pardoned for sums of money appropriated to this undertaking; that extraordinary fees were raised; fines, amerciaments, and other means employed, during seven years. It is certain that Henry V. by his charter, granted " Free passage for four boats by " water, and as many by land, with servants to each, to bring lime, rag-stone, " and free-stone, for the work of Guild- " hall."

* Said to have been founded by Edward the Confessor.

AND





The true portraicture of RICHARD WHITTINGTON thrise Lord Maior of London a vertuous and godly man full of good Works (and those famous) he builded the Gate of London called Newgate which before was a miserable doungeon. He builded Whittington Colledge & made it an Almoſe houſe for poore people Also he builded a greate parte of ſ^t hoſpitall of S. Bartholomewes in weſtſmithfield in London. He alſo builded the beautifull Library at ſ^t Gray Friers in Londo, called Chriſties Hoſpitall: Also he builded the Guilde Halle Chappell and increaſed a greate parte of the Eaſt ende of the ſaied halle, beſide many other good workes.

R. Flittrich ſculpsit

AND in the first year of Henry VI. the executors of Richard Whittington, the memorable

“ Lord Mayor of London town”—

gave to the city 20*l.* in one year, and 15*l.* in the next, towards paving the great hall, “ with stone of Purbeck.” They also glazed several windows thereof, in which the arms of Whittington were painted.

THE building, thus raised and decorated, we may suppose, existed, with little change, till the fire of London, 1666; when, having been considerably damaged, it was afterwards, in 1669, found necessary to *re-build*, it is said, the great hall. We think, however, judging from the sum expended, 2500*l.* that it must merely have required to be *refitted* or repaired.

ON

ON entering the hall, the eye is first of all insulted, by the monstrous union of the Gothic and Roman styles of building; nor is it appeased by the objects which next attract it; the Gog and Magog, as Strype supposes, an ancient Briton and Saxon, who, removed from their pedestals, to make way for an insignificant balcony, are now kept in conspicuous corners, to the entertainment of discerning aldermen, and the terror of their wives and children (waiting to witness their descent, whenever "*they shall bear the clock strike one!*") Instead of following the line of the extreme windows, the roof is flat and very heavy; the sides are handsome, and, in point of design, tolerably pure, till they reach the upper tier of modern windows, which have as little business in the hall as the giants. At the east end, a beautiful Gothic screen is hidden by the back of the court of hustings; and, at the west, the lower compartments

partments of the great window are filled up, to accommodate alderman Beckford ; who, in an attitude too confident on such an occasion to be natural, is addressing his majesty in a speech, which has been said never to have been delivered. Around the hall (whilst the old roof, we suppose, was yet standing) were formerly placed the standards, taken from the French by the duke of Marlborough, and presented to the city by queen Ann, in 1707.

THE portraits, on either side the hall, were painted by Wright, and are those of the eighteen judges ; who, after the fire of London, settled the claims, as between landlord and tenant, to avoid the expence of law-suits, previously to the rebuilding of the city. They are—

On the South.

Sir Heneage Finch.
Sir Orlando Bridgman.
Sir Matthew Hale.
Sir Richard Rainsford.
Sir Edward Turner.
Sir Thomas Tyrrell.
Sir John Archer.
Sir William Morton.

On the West.

Sir William Ellis.
Sir Edward Thurland.
Sir Timothy Littleton.

On the North.

Sir Robert Atkins.
Sir Francis North.

Sir





Sir John Archer.

Sir Thomas Twysden.

Sir Charles Turner.

Sir William Wild.

Sir Hugh Windham.

In the Lord Mayor's Court.

Sir Simon Brown.

Sir Edward Atkins.

Sir William Wyndham.

AT the east end are the portraits also of the present king and queen, George II. and queen Caroline; and, on the north and south sides, fronting each other, those of king William and queen Mary.

AT the same end, and on the north side, is placed a cenotaph, erected to the memory of the great lord Chatham; a work highly creditable to its author; like Chatham's

E c

fame,

fame, " it is a solid fabric, and will support
" the laurels which adorn it." The earl, in
the habit of a Roman senator, appears, from
the rock on which he stands, to look with
benignity on the figure of the city; who, in
her turn, regards him with an eye of thank-
fulness; his right hand is stretched to Com-
merce, who is pouring Plenty into the lap
of Britannia; his left directs the helm of
state.

THESE figures are accompanied by their
proper attributes; upon the plinth is the
following inscription:

" IN grateful acknowledgment to the
" Supreme Disposer of events, who, intend-
" ing to advance this nation for such time
" as his wisdom seemed good, to a high
" pitch of prosperity and glory, by unani-
" mity at home, by confidence and reputa-
" tion abroad, by alliances wisely chosen
" and





WILLIAM PITT, EARL of CHATHAM.

Published 3 Nov. 1768 by S. Harding 127 Pall Mall & P. Broom, Crown St. S. A.

“ and faithfully observed, by colonies united and protected, by decisive victories by sea and land, by conquest, made by arms and generosity in every quarter of the globe, and by commerce, for the first time united with and made to flourish by war, was pleased to raise up, as a proper instrument in this memorable work,

WILLIAM PITT.

“ THE mayor, aldermen, and common council, mindful of the benefits which the city of London received, in her ample share in the general prosperity, have erected to the memory of this eminent statesman and powerful orator, this monument in her Guildhall; that her citizens may never meet for the transaction of their affairs, without being reminded, that the means by which Providence raises a nation to greatness, are the virtues in-

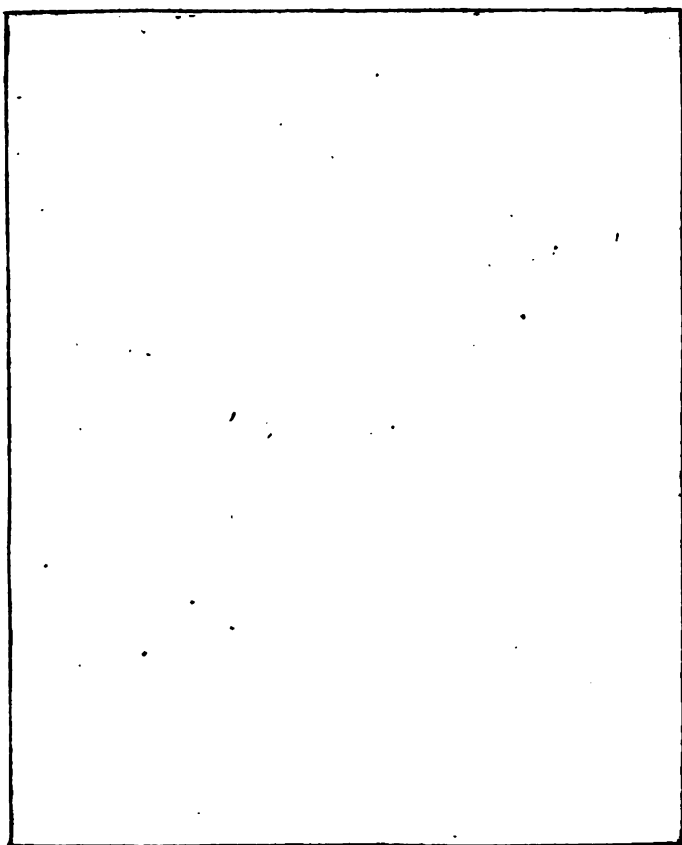
“ fused into great men ; and that, to withhold from these virtues, either of the living or the dead, the tribute of esteem and veneration, is to deny to themselves the means of happiness and honor.”

“ THIS distinguished person, for the service rendered to king George II. and king George III. was created

EARL OF CHATHAM.

“ THE British nation honored his memory with a public funeral and public monument, amongst her illustrious men in Westminster Abbey.”

WITHIN a little distance of this just tribute to the earl of Chatham, is the portrait of his venerable friend and coadjutor, earl Cambden ; a character “ fertile in
“ every





The Right Hon.^r WILL.^m BECKFORD, Esq^r
Lord Mayor of LONDON.

“ every great and good qualification ;” who uniformly exerted, in the cause of truth and justice, the great abilities with which he was “ entrusted for the benefit of mankind.”

THE monument of Beckford, at the west end, is thus described by Pennant: “ At the
 “ bottom of the room, is a marble group of
 “ good workmanship (with London and
 “ Commerce whimpering like two marred
 “ children) executed soon after the year
 “ 1770, by Mr. Bacon. The principal
 “ figure was also (in allusion to Gog and
 “ Magog) a giant in his days, the raw-
 “ head and bloody-bones, to the good folks
 “ at St. James’s; which, while remon-
 “ strances were in fashion, annually
 “ haunted the court in terrific form: the
 “ eloquence dashed in the face of majesty,
 “ alas! proved in vain; the spectre was
 “ there condemned to silence; but his pa-
 “ triotism

“ triotism may be read by his admiring
“ fellow-citizens, as long as the melan-
“ choly marble can retain the tale of the
“ affrighted times.”

OF the feasts held in Guildhall, the public (if not already fated) may find a variety of histories; it is here needful only to observe, that the first feast was held in the mayoralty of Sir John Shaw, citizen and goldsmith, by whose procurement the kitchen was built, about the year 1501; the feasts, till then, having been served either at Merchant Taylor's, or Grocer's Hall.

THE dimensions of the hall, according to Pennant (who borrows almost the whole of his description from Maitland) are one hundred and fifty-three feet in length, in breadth forty-eight, and in height fifty-five; it is said to be capable of holding about seven thousand persons.

IN

IN the hall itself, and its appendages,
are held the nine courts which follow :

1. Common Council.
2. Lord Mayor's.
3. Hustings.
4. Orphans.
5. Sheriffs.
6. Wardmote.
7. Hallmote.
8. Requests.
9. Chamberlain's.

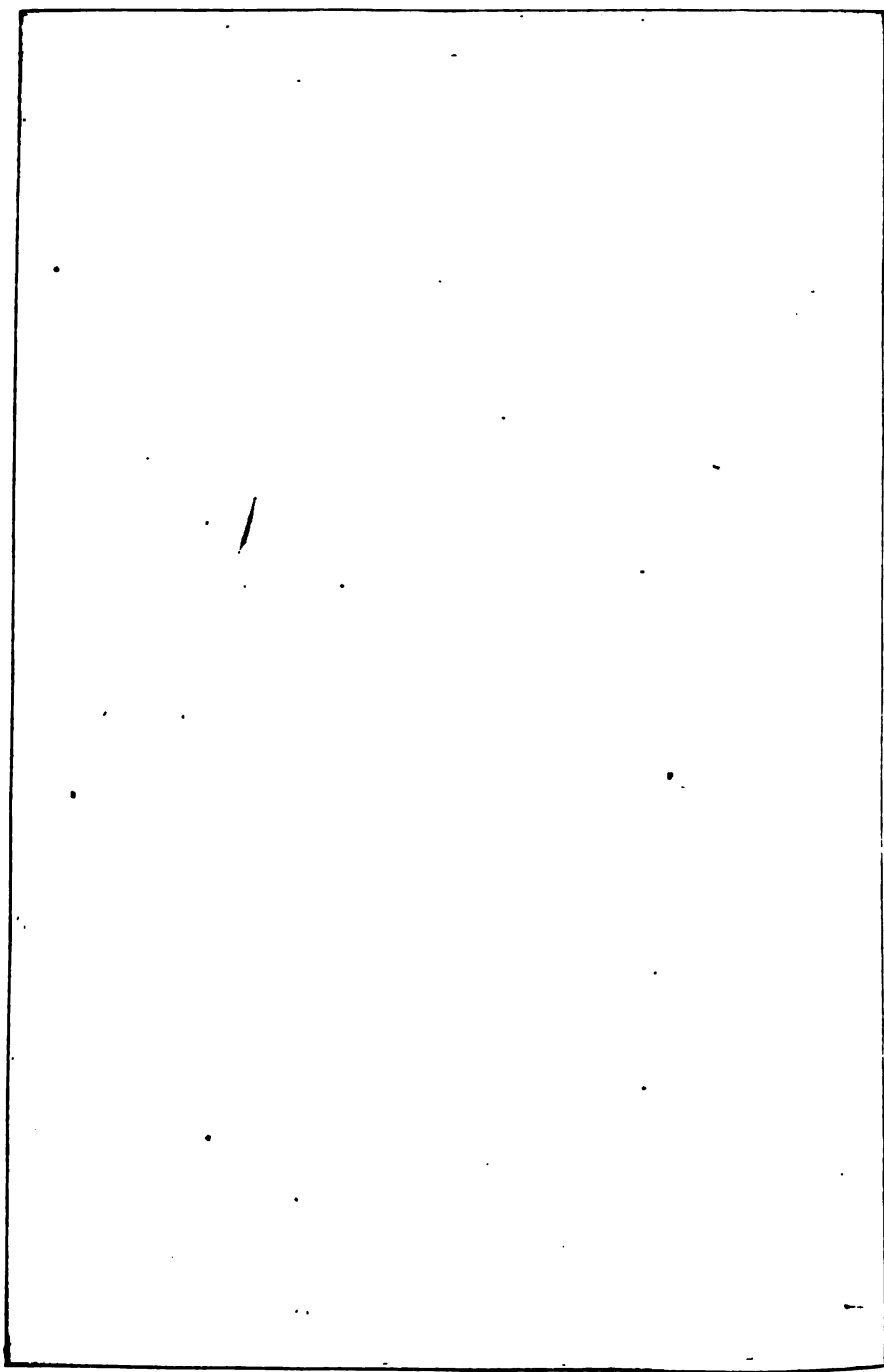
To these may be added the Courts of King's-Bench and Common Pleas; wherein, for the accommodation of the city, the causes arising within it are now tried.

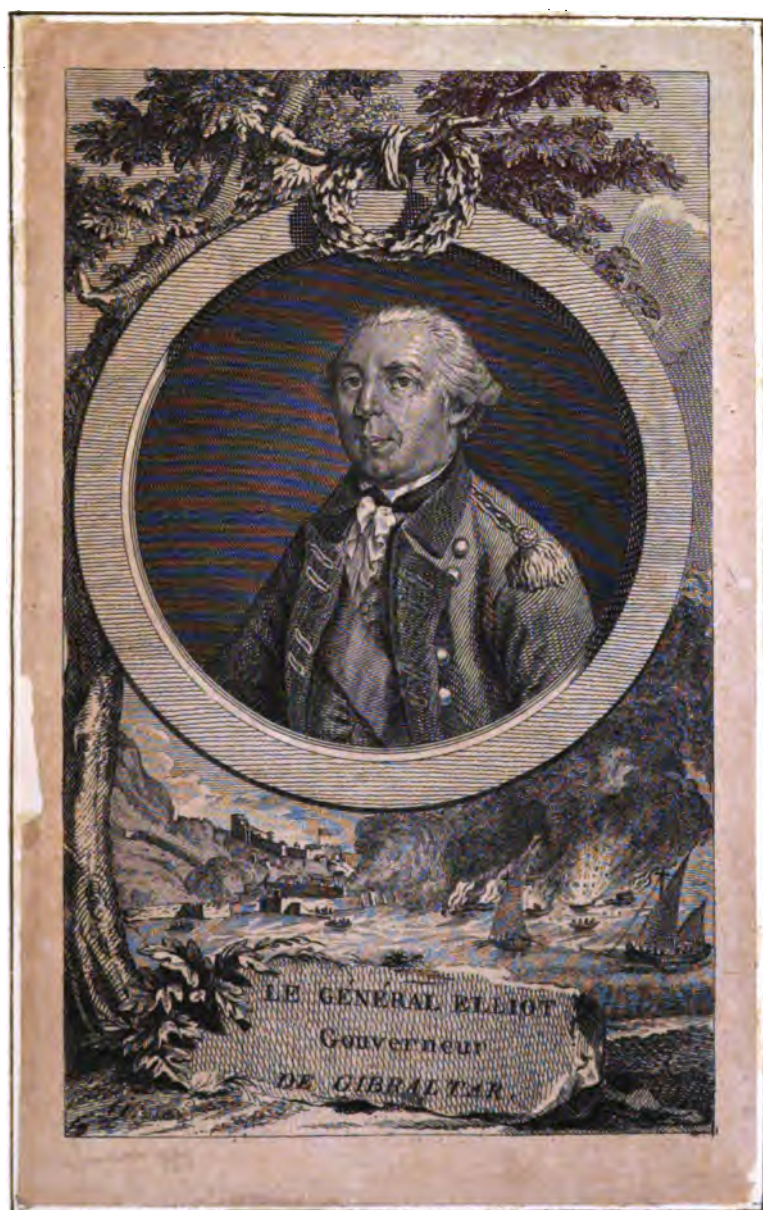
IN the Court of Common Council, which has been recently repaired, and forms a room well suited to the purpose of debate, are several pictures, the gift of Mr. alderman
Boy-

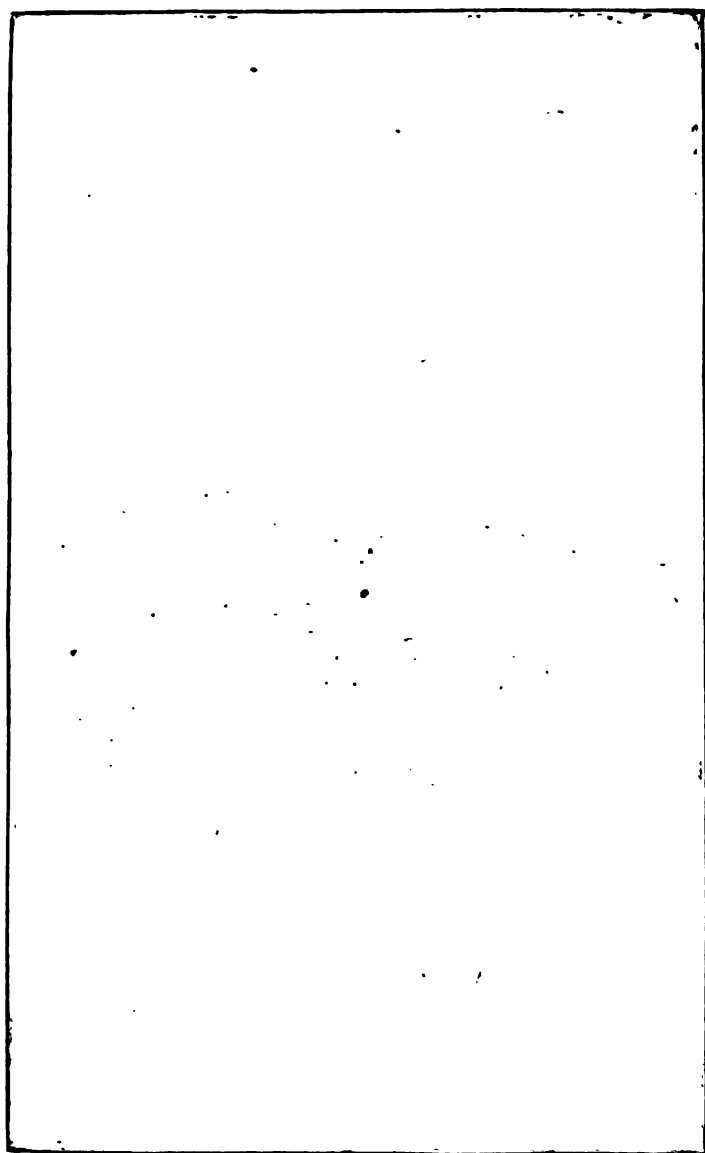
Boydell; to whom, *if he* is to be believed, not only the arts themselves, but the artists of this and every other country, are *incalculably* indebted. So they are! The service he has rendered them (and it is true he has served them *equally*) is past all present calculation! Posterity may perhaps appreciate it. Amongst these pictures, we perceive the portraits of our brave admirals, Howe, Duncan, and Bridport, and of the lords Cornwallis and Heathfield; the last by Sir Joshua Reynolds; there are also several views of Gibraltar, at different periods of its attack, and the great work of Copley on the same subject. These, with a few others of considerable merit, form the collection. We must not, however, omit to mention the four allegorical compartments of Providence, Innocence, Wisdom, and Happiness; they are of the old school, but the first of them, we think, the best.



John Boydell
LORD MAYOR of LONDON.
1791.







IN the other courts there is nothing, which deserves particular attention.

ON viewing the beautiful little chapel, of which we have before spoken, and which adjoins the hall, we cannot but reflect, "to what base uses" we may come at last!

It is now, by a strange, not to say, a blasphemous perversion of every thing like decency, become a Court of Conscience, for the recovery of petty debts!—So truly is exemplified the adage of the poet:

"Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
"The devil is sure to build a chapel there."

THE chapel was founded about the year 1299, was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and all saints, and was called "The London College." It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. and at that time had a custos, seven chaplains, three clerks, and

F f four

four choristers. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was valued at 12*l.* 8*s.* and was, with the other collegiate and monastic institutions, dissolved by that monarch. King Edward VI. granted it to the lord-mayor and commonalty, who hold it in socage of the manor of Greenwich. After the fire of London, it was considerably repaired; and within it, till very lately, weekly service was regularly performed.





St. Andrew's Church

Westminster Hall

SECT. XVII.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

THE prefixed view of this venerable building comprises the grand entrance to the Hall, the Duchy Court of Lancaster, Annuity Pell Office, and part of the Court of Exchequer, &c.

THE style of building here preserved is the true Gothic; or rather, in the more modern phrase, the Saracenic. There is a prevalent massiveness in its appearance. This is to be imputed to a neglect of the buildings, or to an intentional mutilation of those parts of it, that were their principal relief and ornament. This shameful negligence, in not preserving the original

parts, is most conspicuous in the removal of the figures in the front; and in the concealment of them, by the erection of those nuisances, the coffee-houses, at the entrance.

THE Gothic points of the niches are still discernible over part of the exchequer coffee-house; and the whole length figures, in the niches beneath, we have great reason to believe are yet standing. In an ancient print, which we have seen, of this building, published before the coffee-houses were erected, the figures all appeared perfect; and in course gave great relief to the general elevation. We cannot but sincerely regret the sad innovations, that have been made along this whole range of buildings, by projections of sheds, porter-shops, and other excrescences of the meanest character; which, being here huddled promiscuously together, conceal from the public eye every vestige

vestige of antiquity, and deface the beauties of works that did honor to the age in which they were erected, and which should ever have been considered, as sacred relics of the labor and ingenuity of our ancestors. The front of the hall is greatly in a state of decay; but, it is to be hoped, will not much longer escape the attention, due to such a specimen of ancient architecture and regal munificence.

OF the grand Gothic nich, or recess, within the great arch at the entrance of the hall, we are concerned to remark, that, by a peculiar negligence attending this once elegant part of the structure, the beautiful groined head is totally lost; and the small Gothic pillars, as well as those from which the arch or doorway springs, are in the last state of ruin.

ON entering this noble hall, impressed,
as

as the mind of every one must be at its vast magnificence, we are naturally led to regret the necessity there was, a few years since, to raise the floor or pavement six or seven feet, by which means the grand symmetry of the building is lost; and an eye, but little accustomed to just proportions, will, at the first glance, discern the want of height. This is reputed to be the largest room in Europe, unsupported by pillars. The roof is asserted by some to be constructed of Irish oak, which has a reputation over that of other countries, by possessing the peculiar property of resisting the worm. By others it is said to have been built of chestnut wood.

THE roof is supported by thirteen Gothic ribs, of a noble dimension, springing from the centre of each pier. It is in many places adorned with angels, supporting the arms of Richard II. and of Edward the
Con-

Confessor. The stone moulding, that runs round the hall, has likewise many devices, allusive to Richard II. The hart couchant under a tree. Their construction has been justly admired for its simplicity and elegance. The whole roof, as well as the more ancient parts of the hall, is in the highest state of preservation. The skylights and dormer-windows in the roof, are evidently modern additions, and rather interfere with the general simplicity of it. Yet, notwithstanding, the lights produced from them, will afford to the eye of the painter a brilliant variety of tints, diffusing themselves over this richly ornamented roof.

At the upper end of this hall, stand the Courts of Chancery and King's-Bench, to which you ascend by an easy flight of steps. They are modern buildings, erected, we presume, not more than fifty or sixty
years

years since. On this spot, Stowe tells us,
“ There was anciently a marble stone, of
“ twelve feet in length and three in
“ breadth ; and also a marble chair, where
“ the kings of England formerly sat at
“ their dinners ; and at other solemn times
“ the lord chancellor.

“ AT this marble stone, divers matters
“ of consequence used to be transacted ;”
and, as we have before mentioned, the first
master of the rolls was sworn in, in the
fiftieth year of Edward the Third, at the
table of marble stone in Westminster Hall.

THE courts are ornamented with fix
whole length figures, finely decorated ;
most probably the effigies of some of our
ancient kings, which formerly made a ter-
mination to the hall.

The Court of Common Pleas,

On the north side of the hall, has, as well as the Courts of Chancery and King's-Bench, been of late years rendered much more commodious and comfortable, from the additional enclosures made to it. On the authority of Stowe, we shall quote the following passages, to show the origin of these courts. He says :

“ In former times, both before and since
 “ the Conquest, the courts and benches
 “ followed the king wheresoever he went ;
 “ this custom being at length thought
 “ painful and chargeable to the people, it
 “ was, in the year 1224, the ninth year of
 “ Henry III. agreed that there should be a
 “ standing (or common place appointed)
 “ where matters should be heard and
 “ judged, which was in the great hall at

“ Westminster. In this hall he ordained
 “ three judgment seats; to wit, at the en-
 “ try on the right hand, the Common
 “ Pleas, where civil matters are to be
 “ pleaded, especially such as touch land or
 “ contracts. At the upper end of the
 “ hall, on the right hand, or south-east
 “ corner, the King’s-Bench, where pleas of
 “ the crown have their hearing. And on
 “ the left hand, or south-west corner, sit-
 “ teth the lord chancellor, accompanied
 “ with the master of the rolls, and with
 “ certain other of the eleven men, learned
 “ for the most part in the civil law, and
 “ called Masters of the Chancery, which
 “ have the king’s fee.”

AND here Stowe says, it should be noted,
 “ That the kings of this realm have used
 “ sometimes to sit in person in the *King’s-*
 “ *Bench*; namely, king Edward IV. in the
 “ year 1462, in Michaelmas Term, sat in
 “ the

“ the King’s-Bench three days together,
 “ in the open court, to understand how
 “ his laws were ministered and executed.
 “ Hence the court was called *Curia Domini*
 “ *Regis*. The first chief-justice of the
 “ King’s-Bench, was named Robert Le
 “ Brun; he was appointed by Henry the
 “ Third.”

THE judges of the courts were made
 knights bannerets, and had materials given
 them, for making most sumptuous habits
 for the occasion. Among others, they had
 for a cloke 120 bellies of minever pure,
i. e. the ermine, which they retain to this
 day. The judges in ancient times rode to
 court; at first on mules; but, in the reign
 of queen Mary, they changed those animals
 for the more docile pad.

AND here we cannot pass over our Courts
 of Justice, without expressing our sincerest

gratitude for the blessings we possess from their original construction, which secures to the subject every valuable privilege, by leaving his case to an unbiaſſed jury of his countrymen, and the preservation of the laws to uncorrupt and independent judges.

IN honor to the Court of King's-Bench, we cannot avoid mentioning a circumstance, which, though well known, is yet highly worthy of repetition. It shows a spirit and resolution, even at that early period, to vindicate the authority of the law, that was unparalleled, and must reflect eternal honor on the judge, and on the court, in which he sat.

THE story is authenticated by Hall, Grafton, and the learned Sir Thomas Elyot, a favorite of Henry VIII. in his book, called *The Gouverneur*; they all agree in the circumstance, of the spirited and
honest

honest judge Gascoigne having committed Henry, prince of Wales, afterwards Henry the Fifth, to the King's-Bench Prison, for insulting, or, as Hollinshead says, striking him on the bench. We shall give the conversation between the prince and the judge, in the words of our immortal bard, which took place soon after the death of his father.

Henry. You are, I think, assur'd I love
you not.

Chief Justice. I am assur'd, if I be mea-
sured rightly,
Your majesty hath no just cause to hate
me!

Hen. No!
How might a prince of my great hopes
forget
So great indignities you laid upon me?
What! rate, rebuke, and roughly send to
prison

The

The immediate heir of England ! Was this
easy ?

May this be wash'd in Lethe, and forgotten ?

Ob. 7. I then did use the person of your
father ;

The image of his power lay then in me :
And, in the administration of his law,
Whiles I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place ;
The majesty and power of law and justice,
The image of the king whom I presented,
And struck me in my very seat of judgment ;
Whereon, as an offender to your father,
I gave bold way to my authority,
And did commit you. If the deed were ill,
Be you contented, wearing now the garland,
To have a son set your decrees at nought ;
To pluck down justice from your awful
bench ;
To trip the course of law, and blunt the
sword

That



SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE.

Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the time of

King Henry IV.



That guards the peace and safety of your
person:

Nay, more; to spurn at your most royal
image,

And mock your workings in a second body.

Question your royal thoughts, make the
case yours;

Be now the father and propose a son:

Hear your own dignity so much profan'd,

See your most dreadful laws so loosely
flighted,

Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd;

And then imagine me taking your part,

And, in your power, soft silencing your
son:

After this cold consideration, sentence me;

And, as you are a king, speak in your state,

What I have done, that misbecame my
place,

My person, or my lieges sovereignty.

King. You are right, Justice, and you
weigh this well;

There-

Therefore still bear the balance, and the
sword :

And I do wish your honours may increase,
Till you do live to see a son of mine
Offend you, and obey you, as I did.
So shall I live to speak my father's words :
*Happy am I, that have a man so bold,
That dares do justice on my proper son :
And not less happy, having such a son,
That would deliver up his greatness so
Into the hands of justice.—You did commit
me :*

For which, I do commit into your hand
The unstained sword, that you have us'd to
bear ;

With this remembrance, that you use the
same

With the like bold, just, and impartial
spirit,

As you have done 'gainst me. There is my
hand ;

You shall be, as a father to my youth ;

My

My voice shall found as you do prompt
mine ear ;

And I will stoop and humble my intents
To your well-practis'd wise directions.

And, princes all, believe me, I beseech you ;

My father is gone wild into his grave,

For in his tomb lie my affections ;

And with his spirit sadly I survive,

To mock the expectation of the world ;

To frustrate prophecies ; and to raze out

Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down

After my seeming. The tide of blood in me

Hath proudly flow'd in vanity, till now :

Now doth it turn, and ebb back to the sea ;

Where it shall mingle with the state of
floods,

And flow henceforth in formal majesty.

Now call we our court of parliament :

And let us choose such limbs of noble
counsel,

That the great body of our state may go

In equal rank with the best-govern'd nation ;

H h

That

That war, or peace, or both at once, may be
 As things acquainted and familiar to us ;
 In which you, father, shall have foremost
 hand. *(To the Lord Ch. Justice.*

NOTE.]—Sir William Gascoigne certainly died before the accession of Henry V.
 * The time of his death, which appeared on an inscription, which was formerly legible on his tomb-stone in Harwood church, in Yorkshire, is clearly ascertained, and was as follows :

“ Hic jacet Wil'mus Gascoigne, nuper
 “ capit. justic. de hanco, Hen. nuper regis
 “ Anglia quarti, qui quidem Wil'mus ob,
 “ die domi'ca 17, die Decembris, An. Domi.
 “ 1412. 14to. Henrici quarti. factus index,

* But we must forget the anachronism, from respect and admiration of the very spirited language of our immortal bard ; which could not have proceeded from the lips of any one, so well as the prince and the lord chief justice.

“ 1401.”

" 1401." — *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. li.
p. 624.

THE Court of Exchequer, which you enter by a flight of steps, on the right hand, going into the hall, is very commodious, and well adapted for the purposes to which they are applied: it was in one of the adjoining rooms, that Elizabeth is reported to have given her favorite Essex a box on the ear.

ON the opposite side of the hall, ascending a similar flight of steps, is the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster; wherein is kept that court by a chancellor of the duchy. Adjoining this was formerly held that baneful and tremendous court, the Star Chamber, which still retains its name. Stowe says, " It derived its name from the roof, which was decked with the likeness of stars gilt; or from the old English word

H h 2

" *ſteoran*,

“ *ſteoran*, which ſignifieth to ſteer, or rule;
 “ as doth the pilot of a ſhip.”

THE ſtars in the roof having been obliterated before the reign of Elizabeth, we ſhould be rather inclined to rely on another and more probable derivation; which is from the *ſtarra*, or Jewish covenants, that were depoſited there by order of Richard I. in cheſts, under three locks. No ſtarr was allowed to be valid, except found in thoſe repositories: here they remained till the baniſhment of the Jews by Edward I,

WESTMINSTER HALL was built in 1097, by William Rufus; its original length was, according to Stowe, “ 270 feet, and its breadth 74. When the king heard men ſay that this hall was too great, he answered and ſaid: This hall is not big enough by the one half,
 “ and



Wilhelmus II. Rex Anglie, et Dux
Normannie etc: raigna 12 ans 11 mois
Anno 1100.

“ and is but a bed-chamber, in comparison
 “ of that I mean to make.” It was repaired
 by Thomas Becket, in 1163; and, in
 1397, in the reign of Richard II. it under-
 went so thorough a repair, that it may not
 be improperly said to have been rebuilt;
 for “ The walls, windows, and roof, were
 “ taken down and new made, with a stately
 “ porch, and divers lodgings of a marvel-
 “ lous work, and with great costs.” These
 expences were defrayed, by granting a li-
 cence to strangers, who were banished, or
 had fled their countries, and had taken
 refuge here.

THIS hall has been principally used for
 Christmas and other grand feasts; and, in
 the year 1236, the twentieth of Henry III.
 we find it applied to the noble purposes of
 charity. The king’s treasurer was then
 commanded to cause 6000 poor helpless
 people to be fed here; “ and when the
 “ king

“ king knoweth the charge thereof, he
“ would allow it in the accounts.”

To enumerate all the princely treats and tournaments held here, would be tedious and foreign to our purpose; yet we cannot omit mentioning two or three of the most material. One feast, held here in 1243, when Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. kept feast here on his marriage with Cincia, daughter to the countess of Provence; at which feast were told *triginta millia*, 30,000 dishes of meat at the dinner.

In the reign of Edward II. the feast of Pentecost is not unworthy notice. A petition was here presented to the king, by a female on horseback, complaining that he had not fully rewarded his soldiers.

“ The king, sitting royally at the table
“ with

“ with his peers about him, there entered
“ a woman, adorned like a minstrel, sitting
“ on a great horse, trapped as minstrelly
“ then used, who rode round about the
“ tables, shewing pastime, and at length
“ came up to the king’s table, and laid
“ before him a letter; and forthwith, turn-
“ ing her horse, saluted every one and de-
“ parted.

“ OUR sovereign lord the king, hath
“ nothing courteously respected his knights,
“ that in his father’s time, and also in his
“ own, have put forth their persons to di-
“ vers perils, and have utterly lost, or
“ greatly diminished their substance, for
“ honour of the said king; and he hath
“ enriched abundantly such as have not
“ borne the weight, or get of the business,
“ &c.”

THE last and most magnificent festival
to

to which we shall advert, was that given by Richard II. on completing the repairs of the hall, in 1399. Here were duly kept justings, and running at tilt; whereunto so many people resorted, that there were spent twenty-eight oxen, three hundred sheep, besides fowl without number: the king caused a gown for himself to be made, of gold, garnished with pearl and precious stones, to the value of 3000 marks. He was guarded by Cheshire men, and attended by thirteen bishops, besides barons, knights, &c. &c. That the household that came every day to meat, consisted of 11,000 people; as appeareth by the messes told out of the kitchen to 300 servitors.

FROM this account, we can readily believe that the king kept 2000 cooks.

IN a curious book, published some years ago by the late Gustavus Brander, Esq. called

called the Form of Cury, the luxuries of the table of this monarch will be most clearly ascertained. It was compiled in 1390, by the principal cooks of the kitchen of this epicurean monarch.

Thus various have been the uses to which this grand edifice has been applied. The poor, as well as the rich, have each, by turns, had their festivities; Justice has invariably and impartially been administered; Parliaments have sat here; Peers have been tried; and one King has here been condemned to death.

The days of chivalry are likewise occasionally renewed in the hall; and a champion, equipped in armor of pasteboard, dares all the world to single combat, in defence of his royal master's just rights to the crown of these realms.

COMBATS we have here, likewise, at certain periods of the year ; but they are combats of the tongue ; and, though not sanguinary, are yet frequently, in their consequences, more fatal than even those of the tilting knights armed in complete steel.

IN 1236, about fifty years after the building of this hall, we find a dreadful overflow of the Thames took place ; and, “ in the great palace of Westminster, men “ did row with wherries in the middle of “ the hall, being forced to ride to their “ chambers.” Again, in 1242, the Thames overflowed the banks about Lambeth, drowning houses and fields for the space of six miles ; “ so that, in the great hall at “ Westminster, men took their horses, because the water ran over all.”

IN 1658, the tide ebbcd and flowed twice
in

in three hours ; and, on March 22, 1682, three times in four hours. On the 24th of March, 1735, the tide ran so high, that the lawyers were conveyed away in boats. In 1736, this circumstance was alluded to by Harry Fielding, in his dramatic satire of *Pasquin*, published in the course of that year ; where he gives the following lines to the character of Law, in a conversation with Firebrand and Phycic.

“ *Law.* We have our omens too ! The other day
 “ A mighty deluge swam into our hall,
 “ As if it meant to wash away the law :
 “ Lawyers were forc’d to ride on porters’ shoulders ;
 “ One, O prodigious omen ! tumbled down,
 “ And he and all his briefs were fous’d together.”

A MORE recent mishap of this nature, occurred in 1791 ; which gave rise to a whimsical ballad, two stanzas of which are worth preserving :

Come listen awhile to my lay,
 I sing of a strange inundation,
 That had like to have carried away
 All the wigs and long robes of the nation :
 While thinking of no harm at all,
 But a few wretched people's undoing,
 Father Thames enter'd Westminster Hall,
 Threat'ning all law and justice with ruin.

Of the fright universal it spread,
 Conception can ne'er form a notion,
 Wigs bristled upright on each head,
 Each counsellor stood without *motion* :
 The tide that for no man will stay,
 While the clamor grew louder and louder,
 From ev'ry tye-wig wath'd away
 Common sense, with the curls and the powder.

WITH an anecdote of a ludicrous nature, not attended with any serious consequences, we shall conclude our page of remarkable events, relative to this celebrated edifice.

A SERVANT-MAID, some years since, being employed to clean the skylight over the Court of King's-Bench, she, by accident,

dent, overset a large pail of water ; the sudden noise of which so alarmed the chief-justice and the whole court, which was then sitting, that they apprehended the hall was tumbling about their ears ; and off they scampered helter skelter and *sans ceremonie*. In the scuffle, as may well be imagined, they lost their wigs, bags, briefs, shoes, &c. each flying in a contrary direction. The circumstance gave rise to a caricature print, wherein the parties were faithfully delineated.

HAVING thus remarked on the general history of this very respectable hall, we shall not detain our readers, by entering into an investigation of the various and extensive buildings adjoining to it ; which would be foreign to our purpose, and exceed the limitations of our first design. Our duty has compelled us to say thus much on the subject of this venerable remnant
of

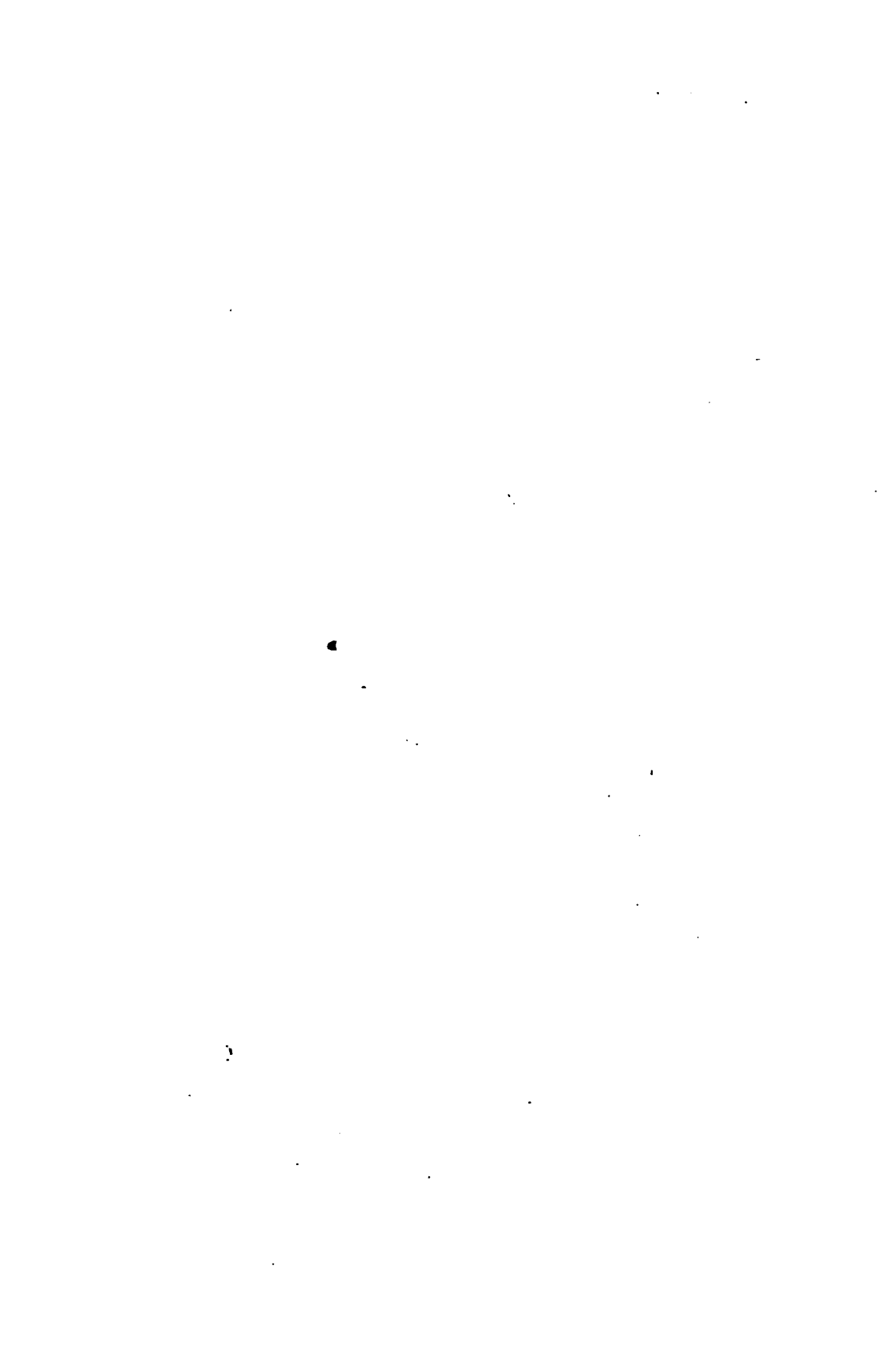
of antiquity, that commands the respect of all, but particularly of our countrymen; amongst whom the lover of antiquity feels peculiarly interested, in handing down even the smallest trait of information relative to this majestic pile; which, in every part, displays some effort of genius, some specimen of ancient grandeur, that has seldom been equalled, and, in no respect, has been surpassed, by any modern attempt in architectural design.

F I N I S.

ERRATA.

Page 13, line 11, omit the word *to*.

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|------|---|
| 41, | 11, for <i>Philp</i> read <i>Philip</i> . |
| 126, | 18, for <i>rooted</i> read <i>rolled</i> . |
| 164, | 1, after <i>Inigo</i> add <i>Jones</i> . |
| 179, | 19, for <i>or</i> read <i>of</i> . |
| 192, | 4, for <i>springs</i> read <i>springing</i> . |
| 196, | 4, for <i>Sharll</i> read <i>Škarle</i> . |



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